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## Oil Line Plans Approved; Eisenhower Calls on King; Industrial Pay Up 50 P. C.

### The World's Day—July 8, 1942

### Washington: Fuel Oil for East by End of 1942

**Delivery of sufficient oil** to the East Coast by the end of 1942 to meet requirements was forecast by J. R. Parten, Director of Transportation in the Petroleum Co-ordinator's office, after the Senate Commerce Committee approved a House bill authorizing expenditure of $93,000,000 for construction of pipe lines across Florida and at other points. [Financial Page.]

**A lend-lease agreement** between the United States and the Netherlands was signed, its provision in all essential respects being similar to those already concluded with Britain, Russia, China, Poland, and Belgium.

**The Senate passed** and sent to the House a bill requiring the Government to make loans at 100 per cent of parity on six basic crops to be harvested this year. [Financial Page.]

**Dr. Alfonzo Lopez,** President-Elect of Colombia, received full military honors at an informal ceremony on the White House lawn. He is an official guest of the United States.

**Subpoena powers** were granted to regional administrators of the Office of Price Administration by Leon Henderson to enforce production of books and records for examination.

**The Navy wants** to enlist aviation cadets to speed its training program rather than have the Secretary approve all appointments, as now required by law, Undersecretary Forrestal declared in a letter to Speaker Rayburn, submitting a draft of proposed legislation.

### Europe: American Commander Visits George VI

**Maj. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower,** Commander of the United States Army in the European theater, had an audience with King George at Buckingham Palace, it was announced in London.

**Hungary warned** Rumania and Slovakia—both of which have territorial disputes with the Magyar state—that the Sungarian army is the best in Southeastern Europe, it was reported from Istanbul.

**Russia's new envoy** to Japan, Ambassador Jacob A. Malik, presented his credentials to Emperor Hirohito in a ceremony in the Imperial Palace in Tokyo.

**Bulgaria sentenced** 62 so-called "communists" to capital punishment at the conclusion of the biggest political trial in Bulgaria in many years, the Nazi radio in Bulgaria announced.

**Ten thousand Italians**—mostly wives, children and elderly people—arrived in Italy from Africa in four Italian liners given British safe conduct, the Rome radio stated.

### Bay State: Average Factory Pay Up 50 P. C.

**Average wages** in Massachusetts manufacturing have risen 50 per cent above 2½ years ago, when European war was beginning. [Page 5.]

**Boston's Police Commissioner** criticized appointment by City Committee on Public Safety of a social worker to safeguard 'teen-age girls. [Page 2.]

**Prohibition of** hasty war marriages by military authority was urged by Dr. Sidney E. Goldstein at the Harvard Summer School. [Page 5.]

**Independent union beats** shipbuilding union of Congress of Industrial Organizations in latest shipyard labor election at Bath, Maine. [Page 2.]

**Plans of Army** to take over part of Martha's Vineyard, Mass., for troop training disclosed.

**Mobility of labor** is as important as mobility of troops, Miss Margaret Bondfield, former British Minister of Labor, told Wellesley Institute. [Page 1.]

### Americas: Argentina Bows to Nazi Blockade

**Argentina** forbade its merchant ships to enter the zone of unrestricted U-boat warfare along Atlantic coasts of the United States. [Page 3.]

### National: Knudsen Wants Still More Tools

**The greatest number** of machine tools any country in the world has ever made are now being produced in the United States and "it's still not enough," Lieut. Gen. William S. Knudsen declared at Flint, on a trip of inspection to armament plants in Michigan.

**A new community** near Joliet, Illinois, will be named Lidice, and a stone monument with a perpetual flame will be dedicated to the town of Lidice, Czechoslovakia—recently obliterated by the Nazis—at ceremonies next Sunday. Wendell L. Willkie is scheduled to be the chief speaker and the program will be radiocast.

**King Leopold of Belgium** refuses to co-operate with the Nazis and is a prisoner of war, Hubert Pierlot, Prime Minister of the Belgium Government-in-Exile declared in an interview at New York.

**Aid to China** by action rather than words from the United Nations was asked by Wendell L. Willkie in an address to a China Resistance Day rally in New York City.

**No holder of patents** could have prevented the Government from using patented processes for purposes serving the war effort, a report to the National Association of Manufacturers stated, challenging the policy of the Justice Department's Anti-trust Division. [Financial Page.]

**Three women police officers** went on duty at the Bell Aircraft Corporation, at Buffalo, N. Y., first of scores to be hired for work similar to that performed by men guards.

### The War:

**Latest developments** on the world's battlefronts are summarized on Page 1 in column 8.

## Costly N. J. Race Track Due to Open But Rail and Bus Service Denied It

CAMDEN, N. J., July 8 (AP)—The customers may get more exercise than the horses at the new Garden State race track.

The management has failed to obtain special train or bus service from Camden to Delaware Township for the track's scheduled opening July 18—and it's a six-mile hike as the horse flies.

Refusal of the Pennsylvania-Reading Seashore Lines to provide train transportation to the $2,000,000 plant followed State and township officials' rejection of applications for bus service.

This was regarded as extremely gratifying to a church congregation which prayed "for rain or anything else" to prevent racing at the track when its construction was being rushed to beat a War Production Board deadline against nonessential building.

The rain never came and the park was built—but nothing ever was said about the churchmen giving up on the "anything else" section of their prayer.

J. O. Hackenberg, General Manager of the Pennsylvania-Reading, said the road had decided against furnishing service "because of the general policy of railroads . . . that, due to the shortage of equipment, all special service to race tracks, ball parks, amusement centers, and other points not essential to winning this war are out for the duration."

### The Christian Science Monitor Index

**Wednesday, July 8, 1942**


| | |
|---|---|
| Boston and New England News | 2, 4, 5, 8 |
| Daily Features Page | 19 |
| Editorials | 20 |
| Entertainment Timetable | 4 |
| Financial Pages | 14-16 |
| Movie Guide | 9 |
| New Hampshire Letter | 8 |
| Radio Timetable | 4 |
| Real Estate Page | 17 |
| Sports Page | 11 |
| The Home Forum | 12 |
| Entering Into the Land of Promise (With Spanish Translation) | |
| Today's Woman | 10 |


## Test Blackout On Wide Scale Set for July 14

**Early morning experiment to cover eastern half of state and consist of six different steps.**

By Leavitt F. Morris
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

The most comprehensive test blackout yet to be staged in Massachusetts, covering one-half of the State's total area and taking in 180 cities and towns with a total population of approximately 3,300,000, has been ordered by military officials for the early morning hours of next Tuesday, July 14, the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety announced today.

To be staged in six progressive steps, next Tuesday's blackout will cover an area stretching from Plymouth to Salisbury on the coast, and to Worcester as the western terminus. With the blackout starting in such towns as Plymouth and Salisbury at 1 o'clock the total area of 3,251 square miles will be blacked out at 2 a. m. Tuesday morning, when Worcester, the fourth progressive step, turns off its lights.

Plans are now in the making among Army and Navy officials to have the manufacturing plants working on war contracts blackout from 2:20 a. m. to 2:30 a. m. as the fifth stage in the test. The end of the blackout for the entire area, including plants, will come at 2:30 a. m.

**Call for Wardens**

Because of the early morning hours in which this blackout is to take place, it hasn't been decided whether to call air raid wardens to their station by whistles or by telephone, officials said.

Tuesday morning's blackout is being held in order to determine what changes, if any, are needed in the present dimout regulations. The blackout held on June 23 gave military officials little, if any, idea as to what changes should be made in dimout regulations. A bright moon sent its brilliant light over cities and towns on that night preventing officials from determining the sky glare which Army and Navy authorities blame as partly responsible for enabling submarines to pick off merchant ships traveling along the New England coast.

Continuous tests as to the effectiveness of Tuesday morning's blackout will be made by Army experts the minute the blackout starts. Their reports will determine what changes should be made in Massachusetts' lighting regulations.

**Task Faced**

Thousands of civilian defense workers in the area which will be blacked out have been informed by Maj. Gen. Daniel Needham, head of the protection division of the Committee on Public Safety, of the tremendous task they face when they mobilize next Monday night.

At the same time General Need-

*Continued on Page 5, Column 1*

# Soviet Stalls Hitler Drive Across Don; Berlin Claims 32 Ships Sunk in Arctic; Nazi Spies Go on Trial in Washington

**Eight men are rushed secretly under heavy guard before military court in FBI room.**

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, July 8 — Shielded by an impenetrable screen of military secrecy, a presidentially appointed military commission today began the trial of eight German saboteur-spies in the barricaded Assembly Room of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The charge is: violation of the law of war.

Seven American generals constitute the court and a military sentence befitting a military crime is expected.

The disclosure today that one of the Nazi prisoners, George John Dasch who fought in the Kaiser's armies in World War I, is being given a separate defense attorney gave rise to the report that one of the eight may receive something less than the firing squad.

Col. Carl L. Ristine, who is appearing for Dasch, declined to explain specifically why there is separate counsel but his observation that "perhaps there was some conflict of interests" (as between the defendants) suggested that a different sentence might be accorded Dasch who is understood to have aided, for unexplained reasons, in the capture of his colleagues.

**Guarded by Machine Guns**

Shortly before 9 o'clock this morning two cavernous vans, evidently transporting the saboteurs, drove by a gate at one side of the great white stone building which houses the Department of Justice and disappeared rapidly down a ramp.

Previously the long section of the fifth-floor corridor on the west side of the structure had been walled off by night-working carpenters. This barricaded section includes a tier of elevators which would permit the prisoners to be whisked in and out of the building in complete seclusion and it was up these elevators that the military police and F. B. I. agents took the Nazis early this morning.

Soon after the accused men arrived, the seven generals entered the trial room followed by a parade of prosecutors, defense counsel and their aides. Witnesses were congregating in another room off the corridor.

Outside the Justice Department Building, scores of curious men and women gathered opposite the three main entrances. Only a few

*Continued on Page 6, Column 5*

Associated Press.

**On the Alert in Atlantic**

**A sailor stands watch under the guns of a United States warship while on patrol duty in the North Atlantic. This American task force is under the direct command of Rear Admiral Robert Giffen.**

## Soviet Initiative Awaits Nazi Slowdown; Allies Hold Air Control in Middle East

By John Evans
*Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

KUIBYSHEV, Russia, July 8—The German timetable unquestionably has been upset by the Russian offensive around Kharkov and the stubborn defense of Sevastopol.

The question is how the Germans will fare with the secondary timetables on which will depend their success in the drives they have at last begun.

In the five months during which the Germans held the initiative last year, they didn't make a nonstop advance, but halted a number of times to bring up reinforcements, regroup their forces, and make adjustments in their plans.

The Russians then, for various reasons, were unable to take advantage of these breaks in the German momentum. They were still suffering the effects caused by Hitler's sudden attack in June. They were short of aircraft, tanks, and other armaments. After each blow the Germans could be confident that they could realign quicker than the Russians.

**Greater Russian Power**

Even when the Soviet Generals seized the moment to strike back as at Khortitsa and Briansk, they lacked the strength to capture a real initiative.

In this summer's campaign, however, the Germans have to face two eventualities—the Russians have the strength to make first-class diversions, as shown by the preventive operation at Kharkov, anticipating the German offensive against Rostov. The Russian's may quite possibly manage to snatch the initiative at the first halt in the offensive which is now under way.

It is not yet too late to consider this second eventuality in connection with Field Marshal Fedor von Bock's advance on the southwestern front.

Realization of the danger of a halt is the probable reason the Germans are throwing in so much weight, even withdrawing troops from other sectors in the hope of keeping momentum until the Russians in this area are completely disorganized.

**Heavy Going for Nazi**

Probably they will not pause at the Don, as in the Rostov offensive last year. There is not yet adequate confirmation that the Germans have crossed the river. The going is heavy enough for Field Marshal von Bock to live up to his nickname Sperber (the hawk). So the first appreciable halt may have to be made at the west bank of the Don.

The Don is a considerable barrier in width and depth. Peter the Great built and launched a Russian fleet at Voronezh, which is surrounded by water on three sides.

The German offensive on this front, however, is at the most dangerous since the beginning of the war. The Russians will make the utmost efforts to crush it. They will take advantage of every pause to make this one of the greatest battles of the war.

Although the Germans say they are advancing on a broad front there seems considerable lagging on the flanks and on the northern sector. The Germans are having trouble in keeping the width of the break-through in safe proportion to depth.

Last year they could afford to push far ahead and let the spear shafts taper off behind them, but now they have to reckon with the presence of heavy armored forces on every side, directed by skillful commanders.

If the Germans throw off caution which has been conscious in all operations so far in this summer's campaign, the Soviets may get their chance to inflict a crushing reverse, even launch a counteroffensive.

If on the other hand caution makes Field Marshal von Bock call a halt or reduce speed, Marshal Timoshenko may be able to strike a swift blow, loosening the enemy's present grip on the course of events.

In the meantime, rank and file Russians are waiting impatiently for that greatest of all possible military diversions—the second front in the west.

### Fire-Resistant Tank Credited to Russia

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Chicago, July 8

A new Soviet 40-ton "KV" tank, capable of withstanding the impact of a 75-mm. shell, is described in a copyrighted dispatch to the Chicago Daily News from Leland Stowe, its correspondent in Moscow.

The tank, named for former War Commissar Klementi Voroshiloff, is Diesel-powered. It is said to be nearly fireproof so that it is practically impervious to inflammable liquids thrown against its sides.

By R. Maillard Stead
*Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, July 8—A Royal Air Force officer just flown back from the Egyptian desert battlefields has provided authoritative answers to three of the questions uppermost in public thought today:

Is Army and Air Corps cooperation working effectively in the Middle East?

Could Gen. Neil Ritchie's reverse have been avoided if the Eighth Army had had support from dive bombers?

Was Nazi General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's success substantially due to the use of dive bombers?

The answer to the first was an emphatic yes; to other two, an emphatic no.

American planes, some flown by American pilots, have given a grand account of themselves while making sortie after sortie in the Western Desert as required by military commanders, this writer was informed.

**All Types of Planes**

Kittyhawks, Tomahawks, Boston, Baltimores and Liberators—these with British Hurricanes, Spitfires, long-distance Beaufighters and Wellington bombers—have never lost air superiority, said this eyewitness of the operations of the RAF, the South African Air Force, and the United States Army Air Corps.

But in the vast dust-clouded expanses of the desert, air superiority means far less than it does over terrain where convoys have to keep to roads, and Marshal Rommel's motor transport is so abundant that the most the RAF could do was to take a heavy toll all the time and sometimes bring the Axis columns to a standstill.

In one 24-hour period as many

*Continued on Page 6, Column 7*

## Mobility Viewed Big Factor In Britain's War Production

By Donald Messenger
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WELLESLEY, Mass, July 8—Mobility is the keynote of Britain's war effort today, Miss Margaret Bondfield, former British Minister of Labor, told the Institute for Social Progress, in session this week at Wellesley College.

This mobility, she says, is as important in the case of labor as it is in the fighting services. And mobility of viewpoint, in place of long adherence to tradition and custom, is not to be overlooked either.

"Workers in England today," Miss Bondfield explained at a round table meeting considering labor conditions in Britain, "must be ready to be moved anywhere they are needed, just as soldiers are moved."

Sometimes it is necessary to throw more workers into the production of tanks, sometimes of airplanes, or sometimes of ammunition. Different types of production are like different fronts in the war of production. Special reinforcements are needed first here, then there.

**System of Control**

Realizing this, the British Government, working in close under-

*Continued on Page 8, Column 7*

By a Staff Photographer

**Margaret Bondfield**

Former British Minister of Labor, who spoke before the Institute for Social Progress meeting at Wellesley College last night.

## Want to Know About Gas?

Where do I register for the new gasoline rationing coupon books, commencing tomorrow?

Must I register in person?

Can I register in some locality other than my home town?

What information must I take with me?

How will the new so-called permanent system of gas rationing work?

Brief and authoritative answers to these and other questions immediately affecting New England motorists will be found, conveniently arranged, on Page 2.

### Weather Predictions

COOL WARM WARMER DRIZZLE

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

## *U. S. Army Air Service Flies 5,000,000 Miles in Australia*

MELBOURNE, July 8 (AP)—The United States Army Air Service was disclosed today to have flown 5,000,000 miles in the past five months to rush vital equipment and personnel to strategic points on the Australian front.

This is a service where things often must be done in a hurry. Yet only one plane has been lost, that by an accident.

In one instance, it was called on to transport a complete artillery battery—men, guns, equipment and ammunition—to a vital area hundreds of miles away. The haul involved 500,000 pounds.

It was finished in a fraction of the time that overland transport would have taken. The planes landed the battery in small balanced units with guns and ammunition ready for instant action.

When the United States and Filipino forces were hard pressed on Bataan, the Service flew a transport to the Philippines with medical supplies.

Week by week these air freighters are carrying personnel, ammunition, plane parts and other equipment thousands of miles to points where they are urgently needed.

On their return trips they often serve both as flying ambulances, bringing home wounded men, and as cargo carriers hauling back airplane engines and other equipment needing repair.

One plane carried 300 tons of supplies 2,000 miles in one month.

Most of the aircraft are a special type of American transport plane converted from former airliners. They are adapted to carry guns, engines and propellers lashed under the fuselage.

Many Australian planes also are being used under charter. Australian civil pilots have been contributing a great part to the Service's achievement.

The head of the Service is Brig. Gen. Rush B. Lincoln of the United States Army Air Force and his chief aide is the veteran Australian trans-ocean flier, Group Captain Harold Gatty.

**British shell Rommel's lines in Egypt while Nazi leader waits for reinforcements.**

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

Stiff Russian resistance has slowed down the German offensive on the Don.

That means the Germans have found so much difficulty in broadening the base of their attack that they have been compelled to hold back their advance units. Russian resistance on the sides of the salient has been stubborn and the German communiqués show that their main preoccupation at the moment is to broaden the base. Otherwise the advance guard may find itself nipped off by a Russian counterattack.

This explains the inconsistencies in the rival reports, the Russians making no mention of fighting at Voronezh across the Don, on the Rostov-Moscow Railroad, which the Germans claimed to have captured Tuesday. They appear to acknowledge that the Germans have effected bridgeheads across the Don, but declare that these are being wiped out in counterattacks. If the surprise which the Germans evidently brought off in the first thrust at Kursk has not interfered with the Russians bringing up reserves, the eventual success of Hitler's great offensive may be seriously impaired as The Christian Science Monitor's correspondent in Kuibyshev points out.

Meanwhile, the Germans are making determined efforts to stop Allied supplies from reaching the Russians. If the High Command announcement is to be credited, they have sunk 32 British and American merchantmen out of a convoy of 38 heading through Arctic waters for Murmansk, in addition to the American heavy cruiser previously reported sunk. However, the Germans' customary optimism in their sinking lists makes it advisable to await confirmation.

In Egypt, the sweltering sun with a thermometer up around 120 degrees is not helping Marshal Rommel's blitz campaign. Apparently, he cannot renew his attempt to force his way to Alexandria until reinforcements arrive, while General Auchinleck, although he can get his reinforcements more readily than his opponent, does not yet feel he has sufficient force to attack the extended German positions. The fighting for the moment has been turned over to the artillery and to the air forces.

The situation, which was the main issue at a meeting of the Pacific War Council at the White House, was summed up by Walter Nash, New Zealand Minister, in the words: "We're holding. And that is good. I do not know whether it is permanent, but it is infinitely better than it was a fortnight ago."

### Russia:

**Nazi Drive Slowed Soviet Army States**

Holding grimly to its new lines and counter-attacking strongly in some sectors, the Red Army reported today that it had slowed the mighty German onslaught against Voronezh, key link between Russia's central and southern armies.

Red Star, mouthpiece of the Army, announced "it is with great difficulty, but nevertheless our troops are holding the pressure of the enemy."

The German claim of the capture of Voronezh by reinforced Nazi troops which streamed across the Don River 10 miles west of the city went unconfirmed. The Soviet Information Bureau declared the fire of massed Russian tanks had beaten off heavy German assaults upon a height in the chalky hills just west of Voronezh.

Red Army men gave ground in two areas of the Staryi Oskol sector and counterattacked in another and fought before Voronezh to pile

*Continued on Page 6, Column 1*

# Questions and Answers for Persons Applying for New Gasoline Ration Books

By a Staff Photographer

**Headed for Salvation Army's Sharon Camp**

**Mrs. John Ford with (left to right) Elsie, Patricia, and Janis, as they waited for the bus this morning which would take them away from the city for a two weeks' vacation in Sharon, Mass., at "Wonderland," the Salvation Army's Camp there.**

## Registration Takes Place Tomorrow, Friday, Saturday

Machinery of the permanent gasoline rationing system begins to roll tomorrow when passenger car and motorcycle owners along the Eastern seaboard, including 1,500,000 in New England, start registering at schoolhouses for basic coupon ration books.

Registration work will continue through Friday and Saturday. Thousands of schoolteachers, veterans at sugar, draft and gasoline registration work, are giving up part of their summer vacations to pave the way for the coupon rationing program going into effect on July 22.

Rationing officials today emphasized that only passenger car and motorcycle owners will register at the schools.

Operators of trucks, busses, ambulances, hearses, taxis, dealers having cars for sale, and operators of fleets of four-passenger cars or motorcycles used principally in business will obtain their ration books only by applying at their local war price and rationing boards. Similarly ration books for Government cars will be distributed solely by the latter boards beginning tomorrow.

**Questions and Answers**

Basic information on registration requirements and details about the permanent ration plan are supplied in the following series of questions and answers:

Q. Where do I register?

A. At designated schools or public buildings varying in each community.

Q. What are the registration hours?

A. They vary in communities. In Boston the hours are from 10 a. m. to 7 p. m. on Thursday and Friday and from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. on Saturday.

Q. May a person register on any of the three days?

A. Not in all communities. Some are registering persons in alphabetic groups. In Boston, however, a person may register on any day.

Q. What information must the registrant be prepared to supply?

A. The registration certificate of the car and the serial number of the vehicle's $5 use stamp.

Q. Must the owner register in person?

A. No. His agent or person entitled to use the vehicle may register for the basic ration book.

Q. Must a person register in his local community?

A. No. If a person is out of town on business, vacation or the like, he may register at the nearest schoolhouse. However, to obtain supplemental gasoline, he must apply in person or by mail to his local war price and rationing board.

**What Book?**

Q. What ration book will I receive when I register?

A. All passenger car registrants will receive the basic "A" ration book. Motorcycle owners will be given a D book.

Q. How much gasoline does the A book provide?

A. The book contains 48 coupons, with a present unit value of four gallons each. This value may change at any time.

Q. How long must this book last?

A. One year. The book contains six pages of eight coupons each. Each page is valid only in succeeding two-month periods.

Q. How much driving does this permit?

A. At 15 miles a gallon the 48 coupons would permit 2,880 miles of driving during the year starting July 22. Of this rationing, officials say 1,080 miles is figured as driving to and from church, shopping, transporting children to school and the like.

Q. If driving to and from work and in carrying on business requires more than 1,800 miles annual driving, how shall I obtain supplemental gasoline?

A. You must file an application with your local rationing board for supplemental gasoline.

Q. Where may application blanks for supplemental gasoline be obtained?

A. At the registration point or at local rationing boards.

Q. What are the requirements to obtain supplemental quotas?

A. To obtain a B coupon book you must prove that your occupational driving exceeds 150 miles a month. Also you must be carrying three or more passengers with you to and from work or prove that it is impossible for you to do so. In addition you must prove that public transportation is inadequate or unavailable. The signatures of the persons riding with you must appear on the supplemental application.

Q. What other general information must be supplied in applying for supplemental gasoline?

A. The car owner must state how many miles he drove in the 30 days prior to the application and estimate his monthly driving needs for the following three months. Also he must state the shortest distance from his home to his business address.

Q. How much gasoline is provided in the B book?

A. Sixteen coupons, valued at four gallons each. This amount, good for 960 miles at 15 miles a gallon, must last at least three months. The rationing board will extend the period beyond three months, if necessary, to fit the driver's requirements.

**Check up? Yes!**

Q. How soon will local boards act on applications for supplemental gasoline?

A. Within 10 days after receipt of the application.

Q. Will the boards make a thorough checkup of statements?

A. Yes, if they have reason to suspect them. They are empowered to use all possible methods of investigation, including questioning of neighbors, to check information on the applications.

Q. Who is eligible for the C book?

A. Those persons in the following classifications, who have met all the B book requirements: 1. Official government business, transporation of United States mail, 2. Public school officials traveling from school to school, 3. wholesale newspaper or magazine delivery, 4. carrying news cameras or photographic equipment for dissemination of public information, 5. physicians, surgeons, nurses and veterinarians, 6. clergymen, 7. transportation of farm products and supplies, 8. transportation of farm, marine and transportation workers or commercial fishermen to or between jobs, recruiting or training such workers, 9. transportation of members of armed forces to or between posts of duty as certified by commanding officer, 10. transportation of essential war workers to or between jobs, 11. construction, repair or maintenance service, transportation of equipment or materials, 12. specialized services to agricultural, extractive or industrial establishments, 13 sales men of farm or industrial machinery, medical supplies and foods essential to war effort, 14. motorcycles used for delivery or messenger service.

**Identifications**

Q. Will cars carry identifications to show what ration book has been supplied for the vehicle?

A. Yes. Stickers will be supplied to passenger cars. For instance, a car owner with an A book will paste a supplied A sticker to his windshield. The B book holder will supplant his A sticker with the B sticker.

Q. Are gasoline station attendants instructed to refuse gasoline to a car displaying an A sticker when the driver presents a B book?

A. Yes.

Q. How much gasoline is provided in a C book?

A. A total of 96 coupons, with a present value of four gallons each. However, the ration board will tailor the book, by detaching coupons from the book to leave only the number of coupons that will meet the applicant's requirements.

Q. What ration books are provided for trucks, busses, taxis, ambulances and the like?

A. S-1 or S-2 books. The first contains 96 coupons, good for five gallons each; the second 384 coupons of same value. They are good for four months and are to be tailored to fit individual needs.

**Motorcycles**

Q. What provisions are made for motorcycles?

A. D books, containing 48 coupons, with a unit value of 1½ gallons, will be supplied at the schoolhouses tomorrow, Friday and Saturday. If the drivers need additional gasoline they must apply to their local rationing boards for additional D books.

Q. What are E and R ration books?

A. They are ration books issued for non-highway use, such as for gasoline engines, farm machinery, inboard and outboard motorboats, cleaning and dyeing establishments.

Q. What are the respective values of these books?

A. The E book contains a six months supply of 48 coupons valued at one gallon each. The R book contains 48 coupons with a unit value of five gallons each. It is also good for six months. Both will be tailored to fit the individual needs.

## 'Buy a New Automobile—It's Patriotic'

By W. Clifford Harvey
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

It's a patriotic duty to buy a new automobile and there are almost 17,500 of the 1942 models waiting for buyers in dealer storage rooms throughout Massachusetts, according to Hubert G. Larson, Chief of the Automobile Rationing Branch of the OPA, in Boston today.

Here to address the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Automobile Dealers Association, Mr. Larson took a few moments on the side to speak directly to the man on the street, the defense worker, the business executive, and other eligibles for new cars who have thus far avoided applying for new cars because they felt it was "unpatriotic."

"I am here in Boston today," said Mr. Larson, "because there are many persons eligible to buy new cars who do not know they are eligible. In fact, buying new cars will not only relieve storage room needed for other materials, but it will put into useful operation cars that would depreciate rapidly in dead storage and would put into the hands of dealers many used cars that could help to expand individual transportation for the duration."

Although President Roosevelt was quoted this morning as warning against tire confiscation, Mr. Larson declared that the use of the automobile on a broad, liberal basis was obviously necessary to the military effort of the nation and hence any threat of tire confiscation is not immediately aimed at those who really need automobile transportation.

By a Staff Photographer

**Hubert G. Larson**
Chief of Automobile Rationing Branch of the OPA.

Massachusetts, he pointed out, has been particularly slow in taking over new cars made available to eligible buyers each month. As a result there are now nearly 17,500 cars in the "A" and "B" pools which can be purchased by eligible applicants following the simple rules of letting their regular dealers do most of the work of getting the cars for them.

Charges that rationing boards in Massachusetts were "too severe" have been investigated, Mr. Larson stated, and there now exists a genuine effort to make car ownership easier for motorists. The boards, he added, are made up of volunteer citizens of local communities who are in sympathy with those seeking transportation in the communities.

Since March, 1942, when the rationing program went into effect, 125,603 new automobiles have been sold in Massachusetts. In May, 544 out of 582 applications for new cars were granted, he said.

Mr. Larson also revealed that within a week, a Regional Automobile Rationing representative for Massachusetts would be announced from Washington.

Referring to bicycle rationing which goes into effect tomorrow, the Washington official pointed out that there were 178,000 bicycles available for purchase throughout the nation with 110,000 being built and at least 100,000 more to be built before production stops. He estimated that there were 1,800,000 bicycles built and sold during the last 12 months, and that 15,000,000 bicycles are now being used on the nation's highways, of which only 270,000 were transporting adults.

## C. I. O. Loses Another Shipyard Election

The trend toward independent unions in the shipbuilding industry of New England was continued yesterday at the Bath Iron Works Corporation of Bath, Maine, when the Congress of Industrial Organizations lost another shipyard election.

Results announced here today at the regional office of the National Labor Relations Board showed 3,132 votes for the independent union, 2,310 for the shipbuilding union of the C. I. O., and 153 for neither. The Company is building destroyers.

Up to date the C. I. O. has carried but one election in New England shipyards—at the Todd-Bath Iron Shipbuilding Corporation of South Portland, Maine. In March the C. I. O. won an easy victory there over the American Federation of Labor and an independent.

In addition, the C. I. O. Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers has the East Boston Atlantic and Simpson ship repair plants of the Bethlehem Steel Company by ruling of the Labor Board. The C. I. O. also negotiated an agreement with Geo. Lawley & Son Corporation at Neponset, Mass.

In March, this year, the American Federation of Labor did the unexpected in winning an election at the South Portland (Maine) Shipbuilding Corporation, beating both the independent and the C. I. O. In February, the A. F. of L. also won a small election at the Snow Shipyard at Rockland, Maine.

In all other New England shipyard elections, the independents have won.

The contest at Bath yesterday proved hot. The C. I. O. put on a strong campaign.

## *German People Declared 'Sick of the War'*

FALL RIVER, Mass., July 8 (AP)—Every second woman in Germany is in mourning, Miss Kazimiera Rakus, pretty Polish refugee, said today on returning to her native city after working in a Berlin factory.

Captured in Poland, Miss Rakus had sought to return to America since February. Her chance came in June and she arrived in New York recently with other refugees.

No dark clothes are available in German stores, she said, and the papers are filled with obituaries. The German people, she added, were "sick of the war" but dared not say so.

A German woman, the girl related, shouted aloud one day that there was no food in Germany. She was placed on probation and forced to appear daily at police headquarters to recite over and over: "There is plenty of food in Germany."

Miss Rakus returned to Poland with her parents at the age of seven. She will make her home here with an uncle and aunt.

## Events Around Greater Boston

### Tonight

Lily exhibit, augmented by a wide display of hollyhocks, irises, and other annuals and perennials, sponsored by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. William N. Craig, of Weymouth, one of the country's foremost authorities on lilies, has arranged an interesting display. Open this evening until 8 p. m. and from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. tomorrow. The public is invited free.

### Thursday

"Water Colors," by Mrs. Hayward, a forenoon gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Violin recital by Mariam Burroughs at the Gardner Museum, Fenway. Margret Kurkjian will be the piano accompanist. The public is welcome to attend free.

**Entertainment Timetable: Page 4**
**Radio Timetable: Page 4**

## Appointment Of Donohue Is Criticized

The problem of 'teen-age girls in pursuit of men in uniform, which has become so acute in Boston recently, is one to be handled by the parents, the police, and the courts, Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty said today in a statement criticizing the appointment of a "young lady" by the Boston Committee on Public Safety to the position of Executive Secretary of a subcommittee on social protective measures.

The appointment to which the Commissioner referred was that of Miss Marie L. Donohoe, a member of the Community Health Association of Boston who was lent to the Boston Committee. She was designated to head a program of the Committee which will include younger girls in some sort of organized activity that will give them a legitimate part in entertainment activities for the servicemen.

"Surely the Boston Committee on Public Safety must have innumerable duties to perform in connection with defense work without attempting to interfere with the prerogatives of parents, police, and courts in dealing with delinquents," the Commissioner said.

Holding that a curfew law in Boston would be unconstitutional in that it would be an infringement of personal liberty rights held by children as well as by adults, Corporation Counsel Robert Cutler virtually has eliminated any possibility of the City Council passing such an ordinance in an effort to keep 'teen-age girls off the streets at night.

## Gasoline Revenue Shows Heavy Drop

Massachusetts gasoline tax revenue slumped nearly $1,000,000 in the first six months of the current State fiscal year as compared to the same period a year ago, Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, disclosed today.

In the six months ending June 1, 1942, gas tax collections totalled $9,837,135 compared with $10,836,354 for the corresponding period a year ago. A total of $665,587 of the decrease came in the month of May when the emergency gasoline rationing system went into effect on May 15.

## Buell to Contest Treadway

Political activity continued to pick up today as Dr. Raymond Leslie Buell, former President of the Foreign Policy Association, officially announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for Representative in Congress in the 1st Congressional District.

Although Dr. Buell has been campaigning for the nomination for some time, his statement today was his official declaration.

He is opposing Representative Allen T. Treadway (R), of Massachusetts, who has been in Congress since 1913. Dr. Buell is a friend of Wendell L. Willkie and one of the directors of the latter's 1940 Presidential campaign.

Since 1938, Dr. Buell has been round-table editor of Fortune Magazine. More recently, he has been foreign affairs adviser and head of a postwar research department for Time, Life, and Fortune magazines.

Meanwhile, James P. McDonald, Town Accountant and former Secretary to Representative Joseph E. Casey (D) of Massachusetts, announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination to succeed Mr. Casey in the 3rd Congressional District. Representative Casey is seeking the Democratic nomination for United States Senator.

In the 14th Congressional District, two aspirants for the Democratic nomination for Representative in Congress announced their candidacies. They are Representative Terrance J. Lomax, Jr. (D), of Fall River, member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, and Arthur E. Seagrave, Fall River lawyer. In the Democratic primary already is Harold E. Cole of Taunton, who announced some time ago.

No Republican primary opposition has yet developed against Representative Joseph W. Martin (R) of Massachusetts, House Minority Leader, who now represents the 14th District.

### Maine Justice Resigns

AUGUSTA, Maine, July 8 (AP)—Gov. Sumner Sewall yesterday announced the resignation of Associate Justice George H. Worster of Bangor, a member of the Maine Supreme Judicial Court, effective July 31.

### *2864 Rivets in Day Held National Record*

SOUTH PORTLAND, Maine, July 8 (AP)—Henry Dionne, riveting ace of the Todd-Bath Iron Shipbuilding Corp., drove home 2,864 high tensile steel rivets today to claim national honors for a day's work.

Mr. Dionne's accomplishment came in 7 hours and 20 minutes working time. He worked with a double crew and most of the time under a broiling sun.

### Weather Predictions

*By U. S. Weather Bureau*

COOL WARM WARMER DRIZZLE

**Boston and Vicinity:**
Continued moderate temperature with 12 to 15-mile winds tonight.

**Southwest Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island:**
No important temperature changes.

**Vermont:**
No important temperature changes except cooler in the vicinity of Lake Champlain tonight.

**High Tides at Boston**

Wednesday, 24:7 p. m.; height 9.3 feet.
Thursday, 9:19 a. m.; height 9.3 feet.
Light all vehicles Wednesday by 8:33 p. m.

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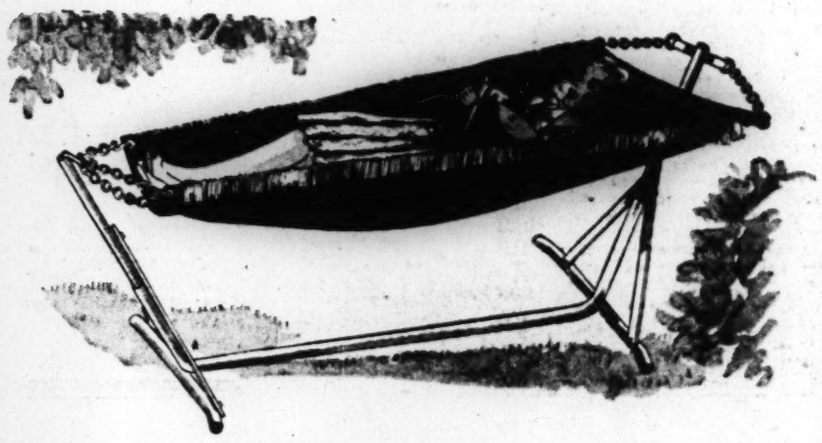

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# Argentina Faces Showdown With Democracies on Axis

By Joseph G. Harrison
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, July 8 — A showdown between Argentina, whose refusal to adopt a wholehearted anti-Axis policy is causing widespread worry throughout the Western Hemisphere, and the rest of the American republics was in the making today.

With Argentina partially "knuckling under" to German U-boat threats and with President Castillo showing further evidence of an anti-United States bias, Argentine delegates to the Inter-American Economic and Financial Conference here soon will be called upon to accept or reject a resolution recommending that New World nations stop all transactions beneficial to the Axis.

Introduced by the Mexican delegation, the resolution would, it is held, obligate Argentina to suppress business activities of all Axis nationals in its territory who might be considered as aiding the Axis either directly or indirectly. So far, the Argentine Government has refused steadily to take such a step, although other American republics have moved against anti-democratic individuals and concerns with varying degrees of severity.

**Washington Annoyed**

Although Washington carefully has avoided any act or policy toward Argentina which might be construed as contrary to the good-neighbor standard, it is apparent that the United States Government is becoming increasingly annoyed by that country's studied refusal to recognize that an Axis victory would be disastrous for the whole New World.

Particularly distributing to the State Department is the recent speech of President Castillo in which he quoted a letter written by a prominent Latin American more than three quarters of a century ago and which stated that just because a nation is one of the American republics it doesn't automatically follow that it is in the right when differing with a non-American country.

President Castillo's use of this quotation is taken as a reference to the present United States-German conflict, and is considered here to be in extraordinary bad taste and to reveal the depth of President Castillo's anti-democratic sympathies.

**Shun Nazi Blockade**

The bad impression made by the Argentine President's speech was enhanced by the fact that Buenos Aires simultaneously had revealed that Argentine boats had been ordered to avoid eastern United States ports because of the German submarine blockade. They were told to go to Gulf ports, instead.

This decision on the part of the Argentine Government appears strange to Washington in light of previous protestations that Argentina would insist upon maintaining freedom of trade. Also unpalatable to American officials is the rather tortuous Argentine "explanation" that its ships are being sent to the Gulf to avoid the appearance of collusion in an alleged German permission to penetrate the blockade zone.

At his press conference today Cardell Hull, Secretary of State, said neutral ships could not avoid Nazi submarines by conforming to the reported German blockade of the United States coast line since Hitler apparently had ordered the ships of neutrals as well as of belligerents to be sunk wherever found.

The Secretary said that Norman Armour, American Ambassador to Argentina, was returning from Buenos Aires to report on conditions in that country and that he would return in due course.

Observers here believe that the continued willingness of the Argentine Government to placate Berlin may well result in a furthering of the already strong United States leaning toward two of Argentina's neighbors — Brazil and Uruguay. The growing co-operation between these two South American countries and the United States has already resulted in a material strengthening of their armed forces and of their trade with this country.

**Shipments to Brazil**

Ever since it became apparent at the Rio de Janeiro conference in January that Argentina would follow an international policy different from that of most of the other new world countries, the United States has shipped very little, if any, war materials to Argentina, while not inconsiderable shipments have gone to Brazil.

Reports from South America reveal that the Argentine people are well aware of the fact that President Castillo's policy is not only leaving Argentina unarmed, but is also strengthening the military might of the one Latin-American country already strong—Brazil.

While the United States has supplied Argentine commercial needs insofar as the shipping shortage permits, it is not inconceivable that with the diversion of ships from Latin-American to trans-Atlantic and trans-Pacific runs, the United States will cut down on its trade with Argentina first of all.

Since that country is almost wholly dependent upon the United States and Great Britain for industrial imports, such a diversion of shipping might cause serious economic dislocations during a long war, it is held.

Although this fact is never officially stated in so many words, it is apparent that the United States is lending consistent and strong diplomatic backing to such influential Latin-American nations as Brazil and Mexico. Many persons in the diplomatic circle here believe that Mexico, because of its vigorous anti-Axis policy, its enlightened social program, and its new-found consideration for its large Indian population, is destined to take from Argentina its leadership in Latin-American thinking. While the United States may not be deliberately building up Mexico as a counter-weight to Argentina, the latter's present attitude is seen as contributing to this result.


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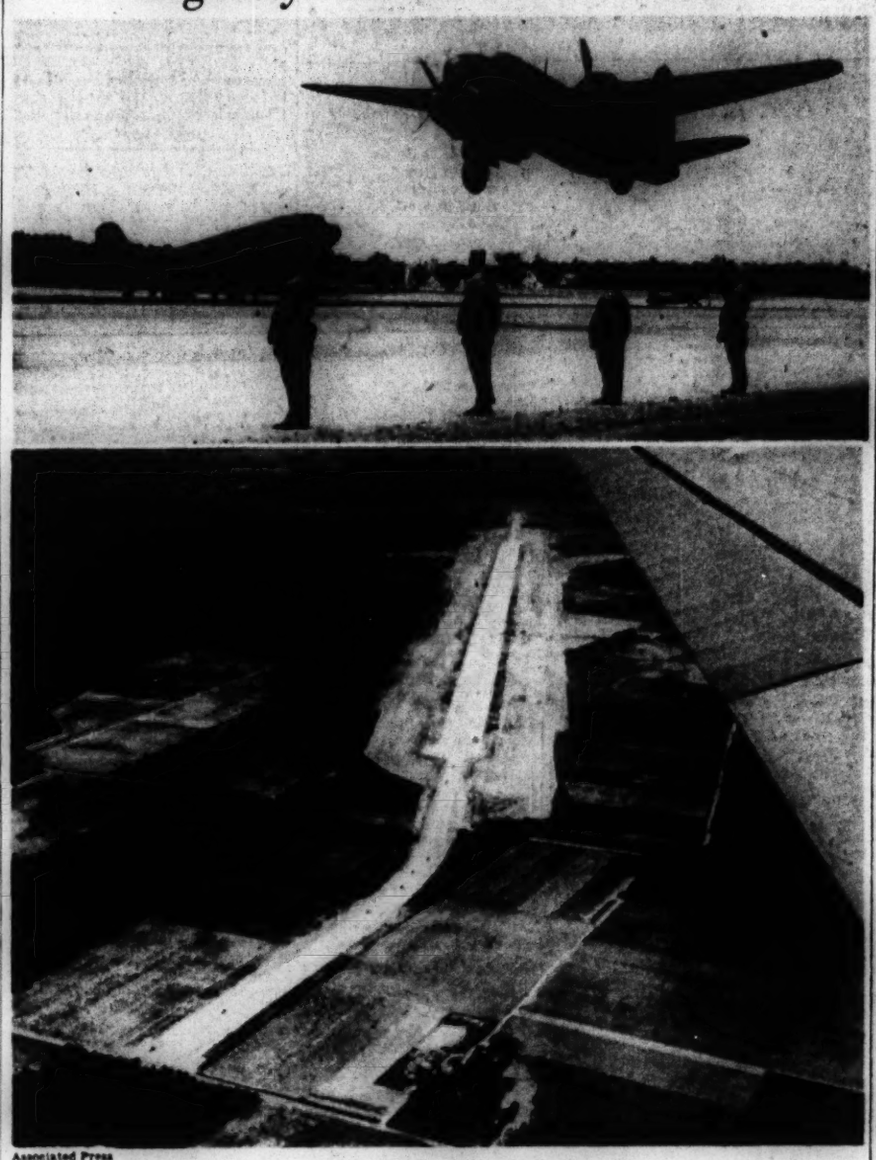
# Highways Turned Into Airfields



Associated Press

**'Somewhere on the Eastern Seaboard'**

An Army attack bomber (above) pulls into the air from a new flight strip during ceremonies which inaugurated the first of 80 of the landing areas to be built near strategic highways as auxiliary airfields for military operations. The strip pictured below is 8,000 feet long and 500 feet wide with eight-inch concrete runways 7,000 feet long and 150 feet wide. The strips are being built by the Public Roads Administration working with the Army Air Force.

# Ceilings and Less Time-Buying Level Off Sales Tax Receipts

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO—The sales tax, "fairy godmother" to so many State treasuries, has been more bountiful than ever before since war industry has expanded pay rolls, but now it appears to be leveling off. A change in the direction of the curve of sales tax receipts is reported by the Federation of Tax Administrators which has analyzed collection figures from eight States, for the months from July 1, 1941, to May, 1942.

So far there is no indication that total collections this year will fall below those of 1941, although the rate of increase is slowing up. It is simply that the big jumps, such as a 12 per cent increase in North Carolina and Colorado; a 25 per cent rise in Illinois and Arizona, and a 22 per cent gain in Kansas and Oklahoma, reported in the Federation's study, mark peak increases. From now on the pace will slacken a bit. In April, for example, the increase in Illinois was only 16 per cent as compared with that previous 25; in Michigan, three per cent instead of 17, and so on.

Why the slowing up? Price ceilings have something to do with it, and so have stricter controls over installment purchasing and the cut in production of civilian commodities, explains the Federation. These checks on retail buying will manifest themselves increasingly, it is expected. But there should be no general slump in sales tax receipts for several months, in the opinion of the makers of this survey. Existence of big stocks of merchandise in the stores and the increasing food sales will probably offset in part restrictions on purchasing and the imposition of price controls, these students point out.

Food-tax receipts are rising, this study disclosed. They contributed from two to four per cent more in April, 1942, than in 1939. On the other hand, automobile sales taxes declined, but they are still an important item in the collector's bag. Such taxes brought Illinois 11 per cent of its revenue in April, 1942; 14 per cent before the period of restrictions in 1939. In Kansas the decline was from 13 per cent to 10 per cent; in Michigan, 20 to 12; in Missouri, 14 to seven.

Other declines were noted, naturally, in sales of building materials. Sales taxes on household furniture and wearing apparel continued about the same.

## Canada Retrenches Further on Metals

OTTAWA, Ont., July 8 (CP)—New restrictions on the use of copper, aluminum, zinc, lead and other non-ferrous metals for the extension of public electric utility services have been announced.

Instructions issued to all utilities by Metals Controller G. C. Bateman reduce the maximum length of service permitted for essential installations for 500 feet to 250 feet where direct connection can be made to existing lines, leads or mains.

## Argentina Bars Coast Cargoes

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, July 8 (AP)—Because of Nazi Germany's newly-proclaimed zone of indiscriminate submarine warfare along the Atlantic coast of the United States, Argentina has banned its ships from those waters. Instead, they will dock in the Gulf of Mexico.

Aliens in coastal States of Argentina are being registered as a defense measure.

Due largely to the shipping crisis, Argentina yesterday ordered rationing of all types of fuel.

While still insisting on freedom of the seas, an Argentine authority explained the decision to avoid east coast ports of the United States as follows:

"This action does not signify acceptance of the blockade announced by Germany, but is taken merely as a measure of precaution."

He said Germany had granted Argentina the right to move ships through the blockade zone, but this concession was refused because it would give Argentina a "special status" and make it appear to be acting in collusion with a non-American power Gulf ports were not included in the zone declared under blockade by Germany.

After Germany assumed responsibility for sinking the Rio Tercero and offered reparations, Argentina promised in a note to Berlin to take further precautions to see that Argentine ships were not endangered by German submarines.

United States Ambassador Norman Armour called at the Foreign Office yesterday to advise Foreign Minister Enrique Ruiz Guiñazú that he was returning to the United States to attend to business and personal affairs, it was learned today. Mr. Armour is expected to return as soon as possible.

## Dismissal of Ebeid Reveals Wafd Split

CAIRO, July 8 (AP)—A sharp split in the Egyptian Wafd Party was disclosed yesterday with the dismissal of Makram Ebeid Pasha, for 15 years Secretary-General of the Party, twice inance Minister, and until recently the principal adviser of Prime Minister Mustapha Nahas Pasha.

A Wafd executive statement said Ebeid Pasha "departed from the principles of Wafd," and had accused Party leaders and members of neglecting their duty.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# WLB Faces Crisis on Steel Pay Rise

By Richard L. Strout
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, July 8—Washington is waiting for a showdown on steel wages.

The two sides of a big controversy are ready for the release of the forthcoming War Labor Board decision on the steel workers' demand for a $1-a-day increase in the "Little Steel" case to set off an explosion.

If the workers in "Little Steel" get the increase, the workers in all steel industries will almost certainly demand an increase, and it will be a probable signal for a similar increase to the automobile workers, whose case for higher pay is already headed for Board decision.

The matter ties into the Roosevelt fight against inflation at many points. Just yesterday, President Roosevelt, at his press conference, acknowledged that a steel wage increase would be a factor in raising the cost of living.

This was interpreted by some correspondents as automatically indicating Mr. Roosevelt's opposition to the increase. This, however, is apparently incorrect.

**The President's Position**

Mr. Roosevelt was merely repeating at his conference the point already made by a three-man panel of the War Labor Board, representing labor, management, and the public, "that every wage increase has an inflationary effect proportionate to its size and base." The panel, however, did not recommend against the steel workers on this account, but rather indicated favorable consideration for it.

Nor did Mr. Roosevelt's comments bear the interpretation that he was necessarily opposed to it under the circumstances. It was the kindergarten stage, Mr. Roosevelt said, to point out that increased wages have some inflationary effect. He indicated that there were many other factors to consider in the steel case.

Main arguments by the steel workers for wage increases are as follows. The validity of most of them has been upheld unanimously by the three-man nonpartisan panel.

**The Pro and Con of Case**

1. Cost of living has increased faster than steel pay.
2. Steel pay is lagging behind pay in other comparable industries.
3. There is danger that steel workers (all men, and on a 40-hour-three-shift, continuous production program) will desert vital steel plants for higher pay in other industries.

Counter arguments against the wage demand rest largely on its inflationary effect. These are:

1. We must all, as President Roosevelt has said, accept lower living standards in wartime.
2. It is impossible to keep wage advances abreast of advancing living costs.
3. Steel wage increases will set off other increases and speed up the inflationary spiral.

Several factors in the situation are not covered by these arguments and counter-arguments. One is that no industrial country has such divergencies of wages and conditions for men doing the same or comparable work as the United States. This condition has been enhanced by the war. The War Labor Board has not been trying to "freeze" wages but to "stabilize" wages, namely, to equalize some of the discrepancies. How far this process is possible, however, is problematical. Divergencies have been made greater by war industries.

**See Vicious Cycle**

Efforts of the War Labor Board to equalize conditions by a gradual process of raising too-low wages are futile, critics charge. They complain that the Board is deciding each dispute on individual merits rather than laying down basic policies and making all decisions conform to that.

On the other hand, another factor enters into the picture. The Labor Board has indicated its intention of trying to keep the ratio of the national income which labor gets at about its pre-war position whether the living standard goes up or down. For the years 1939-41 total compensation of employees represented about 68 per cent of national income.

The Board panel in the steel case acknowledges that "most of us, the steel workers included, must accept a lower standard of living." But its effort is to keep labor's slice of the consumption pie at about the same proportion to the whole pie that it has been in the past, even though the pie shrinks.

**Board Has Tough Job**

While national income has been expanding, national consumption is going down. This fits into the wage picture.

The 1942 national income will exceed last year's by 21 per cent, it is estimated. However, 1942 "Little Steel" pay rolls will exceed 1941 pay rolls by about 11 per cent. According to the W. P. B. panel's unanimous finding, which is apt to be incorporated in the recommendation of the whole Board, this represents a considerable "distortion in the distribution of the 1942 national income."

The panel also found that "if a wage increase, otherwise proper, is withheld because of its effect on governmental revenues per se: such withholding would involve an unauthorized tax on workers."

Among these diverse and conflicting factors the War Labor Board is trying to pick its way. Whatever it decides in the "Little Steel" case it is certain to have a fight on its hands. No group, outside of organized farmers, have greater political power in Congress. On the other hand, as Mr. Roosevelt has just acknowledged, a wage increase is bound to have an inflationary effect.

What the Board will do under these circumstances is anybody's guess.

## Moses and Huie Salaries at Stake

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, July 8—The New York State Supreme Court here had before it today a suit to stop the payment of City salaries to Robert Moses, Park Commissioner, and Irving V. A. Huie, Commissioner of Public Works, on the ground that they forfeited their positions as department heads by accepting appointments to the City Planning Commission.

The action was brought by the Citizens Union with a view to removing Mr. Moses and Mr. Huie from the Planning Commission. The Union holds that membership on the Commission is incompatible with the position of head of a City department under the Mayor.

"If the suit is successful," a Union statement says, "these two capable commissioners can resign from the City Planning Commission and be reappointed as heads of their respective departments, and the Mayor will be required to appoint a real City Planning Commission, whose viewpoint can be independent and based on full-time attention as the City Charter intended."


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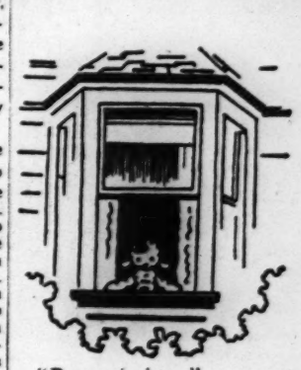

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Naturally we're pleased that passengers seem to enjoy their meals so much on our railroad.

We know the temptation to sit around and chat after a good dinner. Normally we'd be glad to have you do so. But these days, although we want you to take your time while dining, we'd appreciate it if you didn't linger at the table after you've finished your meal.

Currently many dining cars are serving troops, and material to build new ones is not available. At the same time essential civilian train traffic is steadily increasing, especially of late with the curtailment of other means of transport. All of which means that there are many more passengers to be served without extra equipment with which to do it.

In waging America's war of movement, nothing is more helpful than the cooperation of our passengers. So if you're kept waiting for dinner, please be patient. And when you're through your meal, won't you kindly leave the diner promptly, so that others may be served as soon as possible.

**NEW YORK CENTRAL**

Invest in Victory—Buy U. S. War Bonds and Stamps

# Films in Prospect for Boston--Argentines Like Democracy

## 'Eagle Squadron' Arriving Today at Keith Memorial

A change in program is scheduled for the Keith Memorial beginning at five o'clock this afternoon. Heading the new bill will be "Eagle Squadron," a film about American volunteer fliers in the RAF. Diana Barrymore makes her movie debut in this film in a featured role along with Robert Stack, Jon Hall, Eddie Albert, Nigel Bruce, Evelyn Ankers, Lief Erikson, and John Loder. The film was produced by Walter Wanger with the co-operation of British authorities.

The second feature will be "You're Telling Me," a comedy with Hugh Herbert, Anne Gwynne, and Earnest Truex in the cast.

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### Crawford-Douglas Film

At the State and Orpheum beginning Thursday the principal feature will be "They All Kissed the Bride," co-starring Joan Crawford and Melvyn Douglas. In the supporting cast are Roland Young, Billie Burke, Allen Jenkins, Andrew Tombes, and Helen Parrish. Miss Crawford has the role of an heiress to millions, and Mr. Douglas is the penniless hero who wins her heart and hand.

The other feature film will be "Desperate Chance for Ellery Queen," with William Gargan, Margaret Lindsay and Charley Grapewin as the principal players.

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### 'Moontide' and Gabin

Jean Gabin's first American film, "Moontide," is scheduled to arrive at the Paramount and Fenway Thursday. He plays the role of a longshoreman who prevents a lonely girl from killing herself, and is in turn regenerated by her. Ida Lupino plays the girl. Thomas Mitchell, Claude Rains, and Jerome Cowan are among those in the cast.

The other feature film will be "The Mad Martindales," with Jane Withers and Alan Mowbray as the principal players.

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### 'Juke Girl' at Met

Ann Sheridan and Ronald Reagan are co-starred in "Juke Girl," coming Thursday to the Metropolitan. The story is a melodrama about itinerant fruit-pickers in Florida. Mr. Reagan plays the part of a hitch-hiker and Miss Sheridan has the role of a hostess in a small-town "juke joint." Gene Lockhart and Richard Whorf are among the players.

The other feature will be "I Was Framed," a melodrama about a reporter who seeks to expose a crooked political machine. Régis Toomey, Julie Bishop, and Michael Ames are in the cast.

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### 'All-Russian Program

At the Fine Arts Theater, a double feature Russian program is announced to start Friday. Heading the program will be "Tanya," a romantic story about a peasant girl who becomes a national heroine. Gregory Alexandrov directed and the principal role is played by Lubov Orlova who was in the cast of "Volga-Volga." The second feature will be Quentin Reynolds' "One Day in Soviet Russia," photographed by 97 cameramen in as many sections of the Soviet Union. The final number will be Tchaikovsky's "Swan Lake Ballet," danced by the Bolshoi Theater Ensemble in Moscow.

At Friday evening showings there will be costumed flower venders and a brief talk on Russian War Relief. Representatives of the Massachusetts Committee of Russian War Relief, Inc., will be present at following performances.

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### At the Telepix

A short feature on India will head the program at the Telepix beginning Friday. A film about Gloucester fishermen, another on Jan Garber and his orchestra, "Stranger Than Fiction," a Robert Benchley comedy, two cartoons, and half an hour of news will be among the other items on the program.

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### At the Exeter

Beginning Thursday the feature films at the Exeter will be "The Spoilers," with Marlene Dietrich and Randolph Scott, and "A Tragedy at Midnight," with Margaret Lindsay and John Howard.

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### 'My Gal Sal' to Move

A fifth week is scheduled for "My Gal Sal," but it will move from the Keith Memorial to the RKO Boston. Showings at the latter theater will start Thursday evening. The companion feature will be "The Night Before the Divorce."

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### At South Station

Elmer Davis as a guest of "Information, Please" will be seen on the screen at the South Station Theater, starting Friday. Other short features in the program will include "Robert Benchley—As a Witness," "U. S. Naval Academy," Fitzpatrick travel film on Mexico, "Vacation Prevues," "A Letter From Home," "Popular Science," three color cartoons, Bob Hope comedy, and newsreels.

By a Staff Photographer

**Y. W. C. A. Business Girls Confer at Wellesley College**

**Business girls from Eastern United States are meeting at Wellesley College this week for the Annual Eastern Regional Conference of the Business Girls Department of the Y. W. C. A. Mrs. Dorothea Powers, center of the informal discussion group on the Campus lawn, above, is an executive of the Business and Professional Department of the Boston Y. W. C. A. Inset: Miss Lois Faber, for the past three years North American Secretary at the Buenos Aires, Argentina, Y. W. C. A., one of the leading speakers at this week's conference.**

## Buenos Aires 'Y. W.' Worker Reports

There is a feeling for democracy among the people of Argentina not reflected by the Government and therefore often overlooked in reports in the press, says Miss Lois Faber, a leader at the Annual Eastern Region Conference of the Business Girls' Department of the Young Women's Christian Association, now in progress at Wellesley College. Miss Faber returned only last month from Buenos Aires, where she has served for the past three years as one of two North American secretaries, acting in advisory capacity at the Buenos Aires Y. W. C. A.

She found the women of Argentina as much interested in discussion of the world we want after the war as are those of the United States. Before she knew North American women were devoting study to this question, those of Buenos Aires asked the Y. W. C. A. to sponsor discussion groups on the subject. After Pearl Harbor, there was a noticeable shift from the former sense of security in isolationism, she says.

**"Pre-Good Neighbor"**

The Y. W. C. A., established 50 years ago, "long before it became popular to be a good neighbor," holds an important place in Argentina now, according to Miss Faber.

Women, whose entrance into business and industry and interest in public affairs has increased notably within the past decade, make their influence felt although they have not the vote, she declares, and they look to the Y. W. C. A. as an agency where they can come together and discuss their common problems. Except for two North American secretaries, the Buenos Aires "Y. W." is conducted entirely by Argentinian women.

Its program, she says, is in many ways like that of the Y. W. C. A.'s in the United States, but the hours are governed largely by the meal hours of the people of the city. Their evening dinner is usually served at 9 o'clock and therefore the program of classes or entertainment must be ended an hour or half-hour before that. Whereas in this country, the evening activities are an important part of the various associations, there, they are restricted by the fact that the girls have to hurry home to dinner.

**Demands of Social Customs**

The young girls there, like those in this country, like opportunities to meet young men and this they may do at Y. W. C. A. parties there as here. However, under the much stricter social customs of the Latin American countries, a young man may not escort a girl to the party or home again unless properly chaperoned. The girls assemble at the place of the event and then the men guests arrive.

Women in business and industry now go about freely, however, says Miss Faber as, obviously, it would be impossible to send a chaperone along to work with each of them. This breaking away from traditional supervision is having its effect on the attitude in the country as a whole, she adds.

Women of many nations who live in Argentina meet at the Y. W. C. A. and work and play happily together, Miss Faber asserts. "We don't discuss the problem of how they will get along together, they just do."

## Jacob's Pillow Schedules

Following are the programs for the Jacob's Pillow Dance Festival which begins tomorrow afternoon in the Berkshires near Lee, Mass. Each program will be given Thursday, Friday and Saturday afternoons and Saturday evening:

July 9-11—American Folk Dance, with Sammy Spring and the Berkshire Square Dancers. Ted Shawn and the Jacob's Pillow Dancers, and Agnes de Mille's American ballet, "Hall on Wheels."

July 16-18—Dances of Old Spain and Latin America, with Argentinita, Pilar Lopez, Federico Rey and native Latin American dancers.

July 23-25—American Ballroom Dancing, with the Jacob's Pillow Dancers illustrating ballroom dancing in America before the Castles; and Irene Castle in person dancing with Alex Fisher of Harrison & Fisher. The latter team will illustrate "Ballroom Today."

July 30-Aug. 1—Dances of the Orient and Their Adaptation, with La Meri in Hindu dances, Seiko Sarina in Javanese and Balinese dances, and Jack Cole in modern American use of Oriental themes.

Aug. 6-8—Three Other Sources from which American Dance has Drawn Material: Arthur Mahoney and Thalia Mara in eighteenth century Court dances; Asadata Dafora in African dances with native drummers, and [illegible] and his group in American Indian dances.

Aug. 13-15—Youngest Generation of American Concert and Theater Dance, with Elizabeth Waters and Dancers in Beale; Sybil Shearer and Charles Tole, Sam Bloom, Barbara Day and other "Stars of Tomorrow."

Aug. 20-22—Second Generation American Theater and Concert Dance, with Helen Tamiris, Don Oscar and Elizabeth Bergue, and Miriam Winslow.

Aug. 27-29—First Generation American Theater and Concert Dance, with Anna Duncan, exponent of Isadora; Ruth St. Denis and Ted Shawn.

Sept. 3-5—European Classic Ballet and Developments, Romantic and Modern, in a program to be produced by Bronislava Nijinska, with guest ballet stars.

A tenth program will be announced later.

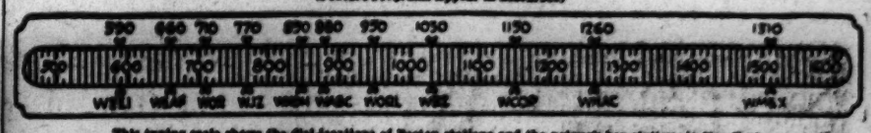
## Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

6:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 11.79mc, and 15.33mc); Mondays through Fridays. Tower News broadcast from the Studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building.

6:45 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 9.70mc, and 11.79mc); Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast by recording.

# Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)




This tuning scale shows the dial positions of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

| | WBZ-1030kc-CBS | WEEI-590kc-BLU | WBZ-1030kc-NBC | WNAC-1260kc-MBS | WMEX-1510kc-150w |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7:00 | David Harum; sk.. | Presenti Presents | "Mary Martin"; sketch. | Mutual Goes Calling.... | Afternoon Rhapsody |
| 7:15 | E. Martin, News;... | Presenti Presents | "Ma Perkins"; sketch. | Mutual Goes Calling.... | Afternoon Rhapsody |
| 7:30 | News; Sugarbirs | Dance music | Pepper Young's Family. | "Shady Valley Folks"; | Afternoon Rhapsody |
| 7:45 | "United We Stand" | Enlistment in Army | "Right to Happiness" | sketch | Afternoon Rhapsody |
| 8:00 | "Spring Time" | News Service | "Backstage Wife"; sk.. | Music; Concert Hall.... | Dance Matinee; record- |
| 8:15 | Victory at Home | Air Express Music | "Stella Dallas"; serial | Walter Compton, News.. | ings |
| 8:30 | Children Are People | Club Matinee; variety.. | "Lorenzo Jones"; drama | Sports Commenth | Dance Matinee; record- |
| 8:45 | Press News | Club Matinee; News.... | "Young Widder Brown" | Pan Americana | ings |
| 9:00 | Five O'Clock Fol- | Kaltenborn Edits the | "When a Girl Marries" | Sports Matinee | Dance Matinee; record- |
| 9:15 | lies; music; songs | News | "Portia Faces Life" | Sports Matinee | ings |
| 9:30 | Tree Trends Week- | Adv'ntrs of Sea-Hound | Jack Dalton, songs.... | "California Caravan"; | Sports; Music |
| 9:45 | Ben Bernie; music. | "Flying Patrol"; drama | Salon Serenade | Mickey Alpert's Orch. | News Service; Talk |
| 9:00 | News; reports | War News; Sports | News; Sports Reporter | News Service | Sport reports |
| 9:15 | Hedda Hopper | Newscast; War News. | Herb Lewis, songs.... | Sports Roundup | Sports; Waltz Time |
| 9:30 | Frank Parker, songs | Variety Show | Sports Digest; Music.. | Press Roundup | Pete Herman's Orchestra |
| 9:45 | "The World Today" | Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz | Lowell Thomas | Sports; Music | Sports results |
| 7:00 | "Amos 'n' And".. | "Easy Aces"; comedy sk. | Fred Waring's Orchestra | Fulton Lewis, Jr., News. | March to Victory |
| 7:15 | Glenn Miller's Or. | "Mr Keen"; sketch.. | News of the World .... | "Date With a Dixe" | Richard Salinsky; News, |
| 7:30 | "Nature of Enemy"; | "The Lone Ranger"; | Caribbean Nights; music | "Red Ryder"; drama .. | Jim's Texas Rangers . |
| 7:45 | recorded; music | drama | Frontline Headlines | "Red Ryder"; drama .. | U. S. Army Program |
| 8:00 | Nelson Eddy; or- | "Quiz Kids," with Joe | "Adventures of the Thin | "Sizing Up the News" | Three Modernaires |
| 8:15 | chestra; chorus .. | Kelly, m. c. | Man"; dramatic sketch | Jesse Jones; Inflation | Irish Music |
| 8:30 | Drama, with Joan | "Manhattan at Mid- | "Uncle Walter's Dog | Canadian Grenadier | Drama Shop |
| 8:45 | Morshall; News .. | night"; dramatic sketch | House"; orchestra .. | Guards Band | Drama Shop |
| 9:00 | Shirley Temple in | Chamber Music Society | "Those We Love" | Gabriel Heatter, News | Pages From the Classical |
| 9:30 | "Tycoon Miss" | of Lower Basin Street | dramatic serial | News Service | Album |
| 9:30 | "Holidays With | Goldman Band Concert; | "Mr. District Attorney"; | "Pass in Review"; Army | Classical Album |
| 9:45 | Wings"; var. show | Goldman Concert; Songs | dramatic sketch; orch. | entertainment | Classical Album |
| 10:00 | Moments in Music; | Network Program | Kay Kyser's College of | John B. Hughes, News | News reports |
| 10:15 | Rose Marie | Network Program | Musical Knowledge | Lou Breese's Orchestra | Pete Herman's Orch. |
| 10:30 | ABC's of Governm't | Morgan Beatty, News | Kay Kyser's College of | Robert Trendler's Orch | Gen Rationing |
| 10:45 | News; Sports | "News Here & Abroad" | Musical Knowledge | songs; comedy | Xavier Cugat's Orch |
| 11:00 | News; Wm. Shirer. | Dance orchestra | News; Sports Reporter. | News | Stanley Kenton's Orch. |
| 11:15 | Midnight Orchestra. | News Service | Music You Want | Mickey Alpert's Orch. | Frankie Masters' Orch. |
| 11:30 | Dick Jurgens' Orch. | Fisherman's Program | Music You Want | "Tune Up America"; | Day's End: music |
| 11:45 | Dick Jurgens' Orch. | Glenn Miller's Orchestra | News Service | interview; music | Day's End: News |

## Thursday's Programs

| | WBZ-1030kc-CBS | WEEI-590kc-BLU | WBZ-1030kc-NBC | WNAC-1260kc-MBS | WMEX-1510kc-150w |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7:00 | Top o' the Morning | Air Express Music | News; Musical Clock | Organ Melodies | |
| 7:15 | 'Commuters' Special' | Newscast | Music; News | News | |
| 7:30 | Music; News | Religious Service | Reveille Roundup | Garden Talk; Music | |
| 7:45 | News; War Summ'ry | Religious Service; News. | News Service | Musical Clock | |
| 8:00 | News of the World | Adrian O'Brien; music | Chet Gaylord, songs | News Service | News report |
| 8:15 | Caroline Cabot | and time | Military Band; News. | "George & Dixie"; News | "Post Exchange" |
| 8:30 | Carl Moore's variety | Music of Many Lands; | "Morning Toast"; Fred | Ruth Moss, Interviews. | "Post Exchange" |
| 8:45 | program; News | Newscast; Morning Notes | and Peggy | Ruth Moss, Interviews. | Grandstanders Trio |
| 9:00 | Priscilla Porterfield | Fishermen's News | News; Hum and Strum | News and Rhythm | Scandinavian Melodies |
| 9:15 | "Jane Eyre" | Breakfast Club | Funny Money Man | Food News | Scandinavian Melodies |
| 9:30 | Burl Ives, songs.. | Breakfast Club | News; Melodeers | "At the Console" | "Morning Pickup" orch. |
| 9:45 | "Thus We Live" | Breakfast Club | Shopping News | Musical Roundup | "Morning Pickup" orch. |
| 10:00 | "Valiant Lady"; sk. | Air Express Music | "Boss Johnson" | Recorded BBC News | Studio speaker |
| 10:15 | American Stories | Helen Hiett, News | "Bachelor's Children" | "Sing and Swing Shop" | "Handy Andy" |
| 10:30 | "Homefolks"; sk... | Club News | "Help Mate"; drama | Choir Loft | "Shopping With You" |
| 10:45 | WBZ Food Fair | Morning Serenade | "Voice of Uncle Sam" | Dramatization | "Shopping With You" |
| 11:00 | Mary Lee Taylor... | "Second Husband"; sk.. | "Road of Life"; sketch.. | New England Cupboard. | S. Henderson, Piano.. |
| 11:15 | News; Music | "Honeymoon Hill" | "Vic and Sade"; sketch. | Australian News | Organ Recital |
| 11:30 | "Bright Horizons".. | "John's Other Wife" | "Against the Storm" | "Yankee House Party"; | Dance orchestra |
| 11:45 | "Aunt Jenny" | "Just Plain Bill" | "David Harum"; sketch. | variety show, with orch. | News Service |
| 12:00 | Kate Smith, talk | Newscast | News; Hum and Strum | Boake Carter, News | Monitor Views the News |
| 12:15 | "Big Sister"; sketch | Jerry O'Leary's Quiz | Judy and Jane; sketch | Eleanor Early, talk | Circle C Ranch Boys |
| 12:30 | "Ma Perkins"; sk.. | National Farm and Home | News Service | Civilian Defense; Music. | Italian Melodies |
| 12:45 | "Our Gal Sunday".. | Hour | Bengari; music | Musical Roundup | Italian Melodies |
| 1:00 | "Life Beautiful" | War Commentary | Mildred Carlson, talk.. | News Service | Council for Democracy; |
| 1:15 | Serial drama | Gospel songs | Jack Berch's Gang | Marjorie Mills Hour .... | "Musical Mailbox" |
| 1:30 | Vic & Sade; sketch | "Hollywood and Vine"; | Sketches in Melody | Marjorie Mills Hour .... | "Words and Music" |
| 1:45 | "The Goldbergs"; sk. | vocalists; commentators | News Service | Cedric Foster | Dance orchestra |
| 2:00 | Dramatic sketch .. | Vincent Lopez' Orch. | "Light of the World"; sk | Musical Roundup | Victory program |
| 2:15 | Dramatic sketch .. | Dance music | "Lonely Woman"; sketch | Musical Roundup; News | Victory program |
| 2:30 | "My Love Story"; | Air Express Music | "The Guiding Light"; sk. | Sports Comments | Ruth Gervais; songs |
| 2:45 | Pepper Young's; sk. | Fishermen's News | Hyma Recital | Baseball Interviews | News Service |
| 3:00 | "David Harum"; sk. | "Prescott Presents" | "Mary Martin"; sketch. | Boston Red Sox-Detroit | Afternoon Rhapsody |
| 3:15 | News Reports | "Prescott Presents" | "Ma Perkins"; sketch. | Tigers baseball game. | Afternoon Rhapsody |
| 3:30 | News; Hollywood | Dance music | "Pepper Young's Family" | Boston Red Sox-Detroit | Afternoon Rhapsody |
| 3:45 | Jobs for Victory | '15 Min. from Broadway' | "Right to Happiness" | Tigers baseball game | Price Control; Orchestra |
| 4:00 | "Gas"; "Swing Tm | News Service | "Backstage Wife"; sketch | Boston Red Sox-Detroit | Dance Matinee |
| 4:15 | "Mosaic"; organ | Air Express Music | "Stella Dallas"; sketch. | Tigers baseball game | Dance Matinee |
| 4:30 | Studio Speaker | Club Matinee; variety. | "Lorenzo Jones"; sketch | Boston Red Sox-Detroit | Dance Matinee |
| 4:45 | Press News | Club Matinee; News.... | "Young Widder Brown" | Tigers baseball game | Dance Matinee |
| 5:00 | Five O'Clock Fol- | Kenneth Wilson, Console | "When a Girl Marries" | Sports Matinee | Dance Matinee |
| 5:15 | lies; music; songs. | Adventures of Sea Hound | "Portia Faces Life" | Sports Matinee | Dance Matinee |
| 5:30 | Convention; Talks | "Flying Patrol"; | Jack Dalton, songs | Sports Matinee | Sports; Music |
| 5:45 | Ben Bernie; music. | "Wanderer of Wasteland" | Salon Serenade | Sports Matinee | News Service |
| 6:00 | News comment | War Headlines; Sports | News; Sports Reporter | News Service | Sports comments |
| 6:15 | Bill Millett, songs. | News; War Commentary | Herb Lewis, songs.... | Sports Roundup | Sports; Waltz Time |
| 6:30 | Frazier Hunt, News | Variety Show | Sports Digest; Music.. | Press Roundup; Sports.. | Pete Herman's Orchestra |
| 6:45 | The World Today | Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz | Lowell Thomas | Sports; Music | Sports results |
| 7:00 | "Amos 'n' Andy" | "Easy Aces"; sketch.... | Fred Waring's Orchestra | Fulton Lewis, Jr., news. | March to Victory |
| 7:15 | Glenn Miller's Or. | "Mr. Keen"; sketch.... | News of the World .... | "Date With a Dixe" | Richard Salinsky; news. |
| 7:30 | "Maudie's Diary"; | Civic Productions | "How'm I Doing"; Bob | "Red Ryder"; drama .. | Natural sciences program |
| 7:45 | dramatic sketch .. | Frontline Headlines | Hawk's Quiz Show | "Red Ryder"; drama .. | Treasury Star Parade |
| 8:00 | Jim Backus Show; | "Flintypes"; Joe Rines' | Stanley Stafford; Fanny | "Sinfonietta"; Alfred | Deanna Durbin, songs |
| 8:15 | comedy; songs | Orchestra | Brice; guests; orchestra | Wallenstein, conductor | Price Control; Music |
| 8:30 | "Death Valley Days"; | "On the Boulevard"; | Nat'l Com. Music Exhan- | "It Pays to Be Ignorant"; | "Songs of the Range" |
| 8:45 | "Death Valley"; News | "On the Boulevard"; | ger; drama; interview | quiz show | Negro Spirituals |
| 9:00 | Major Bowes' Ama- | Amanda's Town Meeting; | Bergen and McCarthy; | Gabriel Heatter, news | "Pages From the Classi- |
| 9:15 | teurs; from Ravinia | "Should Congress Lead | Jerry Lester; Mary Mar- | News Service | cal Album"; records |
| 9:30 | Chicago Symphony | or Follow Public Opin- | tin; Victor Borge; Music | 'Americana at the | Classical Album |
| 9:45 | Orch. | ion?"; Songs | Maids; orch.; guests | Ramparts'; music-drama | Classical Album |
| 10:00 | "First Line"; do- | Lum 'n' Abner | Rudy Vallee; Joan Davis; | Raymond Gram Swing | News report |
| 10:15 | cument program | "America Marches On" | guests; orchestra .... | Tiny Hill's Orchestra.. | Pete Herman's Orchestra |
| 10:30 | Ambassador Biddle | Morgan Beatty, news | News Dramatization | Rep. Walter C. Plumer. | Larry Clinton's Orch. |
| 10:45 | News; Sports | "News Here & Abroad" | News Here and Abroad | Tommy Dorsey's Orch | Johnny Messner's Orch |
| 11:00 | News; Quincy Howe | Dance orchestra | News; Sports Reporter. | News Service | Drama Shop; "Devil's |
| 11:15 | Newscast; Music .. | News Service | Music You Want | Dick Jurgens' Orchestra. | J. B. Priestley; recorded |
| 11:30 | Master Works of | Fisherman's Program | Music You Want | Dick Jurgens' Orchestra. | Day's End: music |
| 11:45 | Music; Orchestra | Dance Orchestra | News Service | Dick Jurgens' Orchestra. | Day's End: News |

## Today's FM Programs

WEIM Boston (46.7mc)

1:00 p. m.—News; organ.
1:15 p. m.—Education Talk.
1:30 p. m.—Meet the Band.
2:00 p. m.—Novelty Time.
4:00 p. m.—News; Sheet quotations.
4:15 p. m.—"The King's Men."
4:30 p. m.—Swing Time.
5:00 p. m.—News; music.
5:30 p. m.—"Mandolettes"; music.
6:45 p. m.—Three Suns Trio.
7:00 p. m.—News; U. S. Navy Band News.
7:30 p. m.—Swing With Alvino Rey.
8:00 p. m.—Edwin Lemar, organ.
8:30 p. m.—News; Dance Music.
9:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
9:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
9:30 p. m.—"Musical Headliners."
9:45 p. m.—Diana Gals.
10:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

WMEX, Boston (46.5mc), and WIBS, Mount Washington, N. H. (48.9mc)

1:00 p. m.—Mutual Goes Calling.
2:30 p. m.—Shady Valley Folks
4:00 p. m.—Mutual Concert Hall.
4:30 p. m.—Walter Compton, News.
4:39 p. m.—Sports Comments.
4:45 p. m.—Pan Americana.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; popular music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Sports Round-up.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr. News.
7:15 p. m.—"Date With a Dixe."
7:30 p. m.—"Red Ryder"; Drama.
8:00 p. m.—Sizing Up the News.
8:15 p. m.—Jesse Jones, Inflation.
8:30 p. m.—Canadian Grenadier Guards Band.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, News.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—"Pass in Review."
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, News.
10:15 p. m.—Lou Breese's Orchestra.
10:30 p. m.—Robert Trendler's Orchestra. Songs; Comedy.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—"Tune Up America!" Dave Rose's Orchestra.

## Today on Short Waves

Moscow—6:30 p. m.—Program in English. RKK, 6.14mc; 48.9m.
London—9:30 p. m. — War Review. GSC, 9.58mc, 31.3m.
London—7:45 p. m.—"Khaki Scrap Book." GSC, 9.58mc, 31.3m.; GSO, 11.68mc, 25.6m.
Moscow—6:30 p. m.—Comments in English. RKK, 6.14mc, 48.9m.
London—9:00 p. m.—News. GSC, 9.58mc, 31.3m.; GSO, 11.68mc, 25.6m.
Melbourne—9:30 p. m.—"In Australia This Week." (Pacific War Time.) VLOT, 11.81 mc, 19.7m.
Sydney—9:35 p. m.—"In Australia This Week." (Pacific War Time.) VLQ, 11.87 mc, 25.2m.
Guatemala—6:30 p. m. — Latin-American Music. TGWA, 6.66mc, 45m.
London—10:45 p. m.—News Bulletin. GSC, 9.58mc, 31.3m.; GSO, 11.68mc, 25.6m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Concert Art of "Don Ramon Ravelliet." TGWA, 6.66mc, 45m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

## Willkie, De Gaulle To Speak Tonight In French Program

**The Daily Dialer**

*By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor*

Wendell Willkie, from New York, and Gen. Charles de Gaulle, from London, are to speak in a special program celebrating Free French Week, CBS-WEEI, 8:30 p. m.

Calling his talk "It's Good Business," Jesse Jones, Secretary of Commerce and Federal Loan Administrator, will outline the role business must play to prevent inflation, in "The Fight Against Inflation," MBS-WNAC, 8:15 p. m.

Excerpts from Rudolf Friml's operetta "Rose Marie" are to be presented in "Great Moments in Music," conducted by George Sebastian, and sung by the regular cast, Jean Tennyson, soprano; Jan Peerce, tenor, and Robert Weede, baritone, CBS, WEEI, 10 p. m.

Dr. Alan Valentine, president of the University of Rochester, and Frank Tichenor, publisher of "Aero-Digest" and adviser to the Civil Aeronautics Authority, will be heard on "Children Also Are People," discussing the pre-flight classroom aviation courses which the country's high schools are to offer starting next autumn, CBS-WEEI, 4:30 p. m.

## Christian Science Talk on Air July 12

James W. Fulton of Toronto, Ontario, will conduct the next Christian Science program in the Columbia Church of the Air series on Sunday, July 12, 1942, at 1 p. m. (eastern war time) from stations of the Columbia Broadcasting System. The subject of Mr. Fulton's address is "The Secret Weapon of the Democracies."

Miss Eileen Law, soloist for this program, will sing from the Christian Science Hymnal, hymns numbered 8, 78, and 264. Mrs. Florence MacKay Joyce will preside at the organ.

This program will originate from station CFRB, Toronto, and will be given under the auspices of the Committee on Publication for Ontario with the approval of The Christian Science Board of Directors.

It is expected that listeners in New England may hear the program by tuning to station WORC, Worcester, Massachusetts; WPRO, Providence, R. I.; WCAX, Burlington, Vt.; WDRC, Hartford, Conn.; and WCAN, Portland, Maine.

## Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

**Change in Schedule**

Vermont

Waterbury—Thursdays, 11:30 a. m. WDEV, 550kc.

**'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'**
**For Thursday, July 9**
**12 noon WMEX 1510kc**

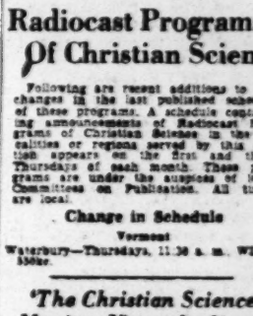
### Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc or 11.79mc

8:30 p. m.—News Commentary in French.
8:45 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor (Recorded).
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—Rambles with the Vagabond Traveler (English).
7:50 p. m.—Sports News for Service Men.
8:00 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
9:00 p. m.—Sports News (English).

WRUL, 11.87mc (25.4m)

5:00 p. m.—Yankee News Program.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
7:00 p. m.—English Program.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
11:00 p. m.—English Program.

**Farewell to Fish**

It was only a few years back that you said good-bye to really good seafood when you left the coast. It couldn't be had—even in such a sophisticated center as Chicago. Today? Inlanders anywhere can now enjoy the shore dinners similar to those for which New England is famous. Modern methods of catching, packing and distributing seafoods have taken the fresh-caught flavor of ocean fish to every section of the country.

Many of the improvements which have streamlined the fishing industry of Boston have been pioneered by 40-Fathom. Next time you buy fish, ask for this popular brand. It will show you why the nation's appetite for seafoods is steadily growing.

40-FATHOM FISH, BOSTON

40-Fathom Fish

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PLUS A BIG STAGE SHOW **ROXY** 7th Ave. & 50th St.

**NEW YORK (STAGE)**

"Enormously exciting"—Brown, World - Tel. "Everything one could hope for"—Watts, Her. Trib.

**ANGEL STREET**

with VINCENT PRICE JUDITH EVELYN LEO G. CARROLL

GOLDEN THEA., W. 45 ST. Air-Cooled

Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 55c-$2.20

Booty for next 8 Weeks. Mail Orders Now.

John C. Wilson presents THE CRITICS' PRIZE PLAY

Clifton Webb, Peggy Conklin, Mildred Natwick, Leo Carroll

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NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY

BOOTH THEA., 45 St. W. of B'way. CI. 6-0262

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"'Junior Miss' is a joy."—Watts, N. Trib.

**JUNIOR MISS** Air Conditioned

LYCEUM THEA., 45 ST. E. of Broadway. CO. 6-4266

EVENINGS 8:40. MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:40

200 SEATS EVERY PERFORMANCE AT $1.10

Mats. WED., THURS., FRI., 55c-$1.10 Sat. at 2:30, Sun. at 2:30-5:30, 55c-$1.65. Eves. 55c-$2.20 (Fri., Sat. & Sun. 55c-$2.75)

ED WYNN in **LAUGH, TOWN, LAUGH!**

Jane FROHMAN • Carmen AMAYA

SMITH & DALE • EMIL COLEMAN

ALVIN THEA., 52 St. W. of B'way. CI. 5-6262

AIR-CONDITIONED. Evgs. 8:30 — Mats. 2:30

"A Perfect Comedy"—BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times

**LIFE WITH FATHER**

with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY

EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 240 Seats at $1.10

Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40

Air-Conditioned—Mail Orders Promptly Filled

CHERYL CRAWFORD presents

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**PORGY AND BESS**

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**BOSTON (CONCERTS)**

SYMPHONY HALL—COM. 1492

LAST WEEK (But One)

TONIGHT 8:30

BOLERO

**POPS**

ARTHUR FIEDLER—Conductor

TOMORROW 8:30

Rachmaninoff Concerto

SELMA KRAMER—Soloist

Closing Night Fri., July 17

30c, 55c, 83c, $1.10 Inc. Tax

**(BOSTON STAGE)**

MAJESTIC—MATINEE TODAY

WATCH ON THE RHINE

Mat. & Sat. Nets 50c-75c

Modern Bellman's Prize Play

400 REM. SEATS $1.00 (PLUS TAX)

EVENINGS 50c-77c-$1.00 $1.50

**BOSTON (MOVIES)**

PARAMOUNT FENWAY

NOW In Technicolor

"TO THE SHORES OF TRIPOLI"

Film "The Remarkable Andrew"

NOW! METROPOLITAN

Barbara STANWYCK • Joel McCREA

"THE GREAT MAN'S LADY"

Film "SECRET AGENT OF JAPAN"


## Entertainment Timetable

### Theater

**Colonial**—"My Sister Eileen," comedy by Joseph Fields and Jerome Chodorov, featuring Betty Furness, Lee Chalmell, Georgette Leslie and King Calder. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

**Majestic**—"Watch on the Rhine," by Lillian Hellman, starring Walter Gilbert, Jessie Royce Landis and Cecilia Loftus. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

### Summer Theaters

**Brattle Hall, Cambridge**—"Reflected Glory," starring Gloria Swanson. Presented by the Cambridge Summer Theater. 8:40. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:40.

### Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall—8:30

Marche Militaire ..... Schubert
Overture to "The Barber of Seville" ..... Rossini
Deep River, Negro Spiritual
Arranged by Jacchia
Waltz Scene from "Faust" ..... Gounod
Overture to "The Marriage of Figaro" ..... Mozart
Grand Duo Concertant, for Violin and Double Bass ..... Bottesini (arranged by Juhl)
Violin Solo: Julius Theodorowicz
Double Bass Solo: Ludwig Juhl
Bolero ..... Ravel
Gilbert and Sullivan Favorites
Arranged by Beredy
Bach Goes to Town ..... Alec Templeton
"Navy Wings," March ..... Weeks-Fasioli
Arthur Fiedler, conductor

### Films in Boston

**Exeter**—"Four Jacks and a Jill," Ray Bolger. 2:10, 4:05, 6:00. "Bed Time Story," Loretta Young

# Average Industrial Pay in Bay State Rises 50 P. C. Since January, 1940

By a Staff Photographer

**At Horticultural Hall**

**Miss Lucille Buber of Boston is shown, seated, holding the largest lily exhibited at the show which opened this morning in Horticultural Hall. Its name is officially Lilium Regale, and the first specimen of it was brought to America by E. H. (Chinese) Wilson, world-renowned plant collector of an earlier day. This particular lily was grown by W. N. Craig of Weymouth. Miss Virginia Turner of Kendall Green is holding the smallest lily in the show, Lilium Martagon Album, a native of the Dalmatian mountains. The exhibited specimen was grown by Alan Macneil of North Springfield, Vt.**

## War Industries Set Record; Textile Wages in Slow Gain

The average weekly pay of workers in the manufacturing industries of Massachusetts has climbed 50 per cent since January of 1940, it was ascertained today at the Department of Labor and Industries.

In May of this year average earnings stood at $34.78, as against an even $23 when 1940 opened. Today the weekly pay check probably runs as high if not higher.

No such rise has ever before been seen in the history of the State, according to the figures of the Labor Department's Division of Statistics.

A very small number of the most highly skilled are making as much as $150 when working seven days a week, it was learned by inquiry today direct with plants. These top earners are said to be mostly riveters.

On a six-day basis, the $150 rarity will average $110 to $115, reports a personnel manager.

The seven-day week is uncommon. A State law requires one day's rest in seven. This law is set aside by the State authorities only in case of a bottleneck emergency, and at the moment no such permits are out.

On the other hand, there are a great many thousands of workers in manufacturing whose pay does not approach the $35 average. The jumps in pay have been produced primarily by the war industries. The highest earnings are usually connected with the metals.

In contrast, earnings in textiles, the biggest industry in the State, remain well below the general average. The woolen textile average in May this year stood at $29.62, and the cotton textile at $24.95. The shoe average was $25.85.

It is principally the overtime that is bulging pay envelopes, where earnings have mounted to new heights. The scarcity of skilled and semi-skilled in comparison with huge demand has caused sections of industry to pile on extra hours. Overtime is paid at the rate of time and a half, with occasional double time on Sundays and holidays.

Base rates of pay have also gone up somewhat, the more so in industry where there is a labor shortage and competition for workers, but on the whole not so greatly.

Average earnings for manufacturing as a whole have advanced every month but two during the past 29 months, the data of the Division of Statistics show.

**Industrial Record**

Here is the industrial wage record of Massachusetts since shortly after the war in Europe began:

| | 1940 | 1941 | 1942 |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | $23.00 | $23.97 | $32.53 |
| February | 22.33 | 24.03 | 32.66 |
| March | 23.97 | 24.39 | 33.53 |
| April | 23.04 | 26.97 | 33.66 |
| May | 23.90 | 27.68 | 34.78 |
| June | 23.04 | 28.33 | |
| July | 23.69 | 28.53 | |
| August | 23.04 | 29.41 | |
| September | 24.33 | 30.39 | |
| October | 24.21 | 30.69 | |
| November | 23.96 | 29.79 | |
| December | 23.35 | 31.32 | |

Women workers have not got in on the big earnings. Rarely are they to be found among the skilled and semi-skilled who are drawing top pay. Where women new to industry have been broken in on jobs, it has generally been on routine work, which does not approach the peak income of the highly skilled men.

## Dr. Goldstein Condemns Hasty War Marriages

Hasty war marriages were vigorously condemned today by Dr. Sidney E. Goldstein, Chairman of the New York State Conference on Marriage and the Family, who even went so far as to urge that military authorities absolutely forbid such impulsive unions between servicemen and adolescent girls.

Speaking at the opening session of the New England Conference on Tomorrow's Children at the Harvard Summer School, Dr. Goldstein declared that in times such as these, young people "are moved entirely by impulse and emotion and even delude themselves into believing that they are animated by a sense of patriotism and that their marriage is an expression of heroic self-sacrifice."

Not only that, continued the speaker, but they are often supported in their rashness by parents, ministers, and even chaplains. "It is difficult to condone the conduct of parents and the counsel that some ministers and some chaplains are allowing themselves to offer in this time of emotional turmoil and mass hysteria," he said.

Therefore, his proposal that "the military power that undertakes to draft and to train young men for war should forbid a marriage to which no sensible person would give his consent in peacetime and no thoughtful man or woman could approve."

Going specifically into the dangers involved in these sudden plunges into matrimony, Dr. Goldstein called attention to the fact that such marriage immediately places the young woman "on the shelf" as far as dates and entertainment from other men are concerned. Nevertheless, her husband is still free to accept the invitations and entertainment extended to him as a soldier.

"They have no opportunity to adjust themselves to each other, to cultivate the comradeship that is so essential to marriage today," he said. "In fact, during their separation either one or both may change greatly and they may return to each other at the end of the war utter and complete strangers."

Other speakers today were John D. Black, Department of Economics, Harvard University, who spoke on "World Population and Natural Resources," and William M. Agar, Educational Director of Freedom House, whose subject was "This New Man and Earth," and, at the evening lecture, "What We Are Fighting For."

This Conference, the third of its kind, is held under the joint auspices of the Harvard Summer School apd 27 co-operating organizations. It is keyed especially to the problems of the wartime family, and sessions will continue through Friday, July 10, at the Geological Museum Lecture Room.

## Test Blackout on Wide Scale

*Continued from Page 1*

ham said that in case of unfavorable weather conditions next Tuesday morning, the test will be held the following morning on the same time schedule, Wednesday, July 15.

Civilian defense officials in the areas to be affected by the blackout were told by General Needham that all time pieces should be synchronized with those of the Army, so that the stages of the blackout will be exactly co-ordinated.

Vehicles other than those carrying material for war and defense manufacturing plants and those equipped with the official Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety emergency stickers will be required to pull over to the curb and stop. Vehicles permitted to move, however, will be asked to dim their lights.

**Most Folks Abed**

Many persons living in the blackout area, other than air raid wardens and those with civilian defense duties, probably will be in bed during the test. These folks are warned to be sure all lights are extinguished before retiring or they will be rudely awakened by the hammering of some alert air raid warden.

Motorists who are driving their cars in the Plymouth-Salisbury area at 1 a. m. Tuesday morning will have to pull over to the curb and wait until the all clear. This won't come until 2:30 and these motorists will have to wait one hour and a half before they can move. Officials suggest that all motorists who have no official business to have their cars home before 1 a. m. Tuesday morning.

**The Schedule**

Following is the schedule by times, and cities and towns involved in each step of the blackout:

Step One—1 a. m. Region 4—Salisbury, Newburyport, Newbury, Rowley, Ipswich, Hamilton, Wenham, Beverly, Essex, Manchester, Gloucester, Rockport, Salem, Marblehead, Swampscott, Lynn, Saugus, Nahant; Region 5—Revere, Winthrop, Cohasset, Hull, and Scituate; and Region 6—Marshfield, Duxbury, Kingston, and Plymouth.

Step Two—1:20 a. m. Region 4—Lynnfield, and Peabody; Region 5—Reading, Wakefield, Wowurn, Stoneham, Melrose, Everett, Malden, Chelsea, Winchester, Medford, Lexington, Lincoln, Arlington, Belmont, Watertown, Waltham, Weston, Newton, Wellesley, Needham, Dedham, Dover, Westwood, Norwood, Somerville, Cambridge, Boston, Brookline, Milton, Quincy, Canton, Randolph, Braintree, Holbrook, Weymouth, and Hingham.

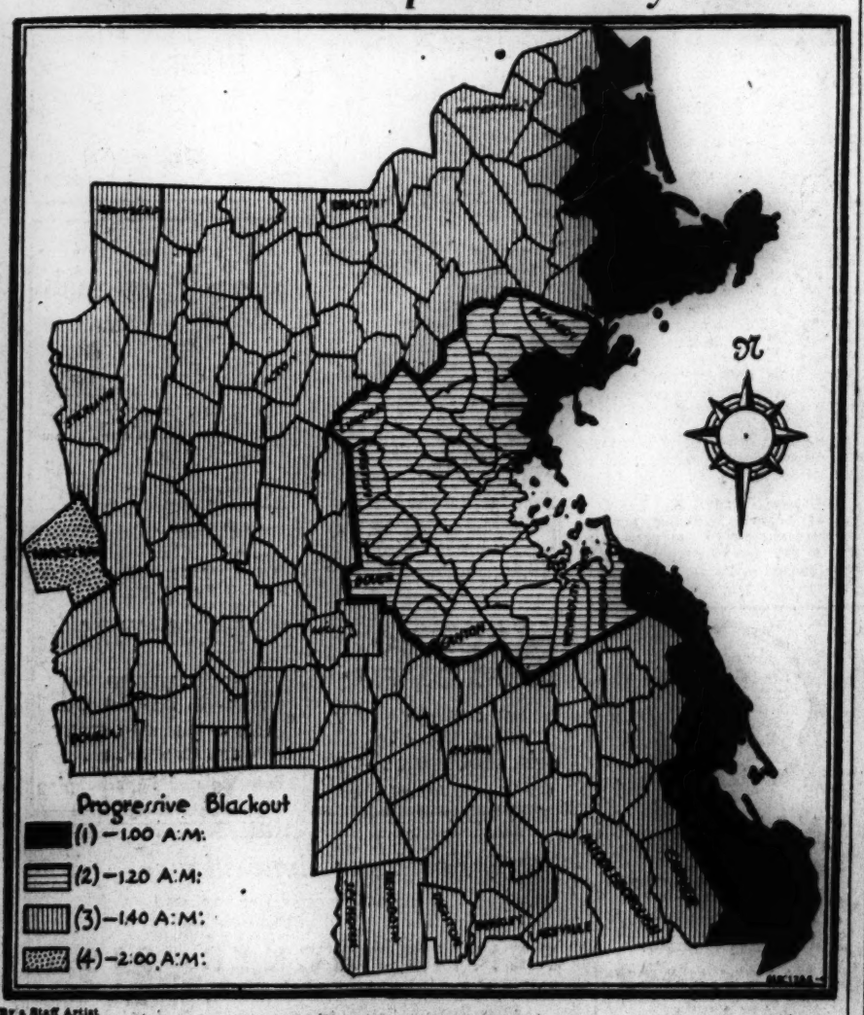
Step Three—1:40 a. m. Region 3—Sterling, Lancaster, Bolton, West Boylston, Boylston, Clinton, Berlin, Hudson, Marlborough, Northborough, Westborough, Southborough, Grafton, Millbury, Sutton, Northbridge, Douglas, Uxbridge, Shrewsbury, Sudbury, Wayland, Framingham, Natick, Ashland, Sherborn, Hopkinton, Holliston, Upton, Milford, Medway, Hopedale, Bellingham, Mendon, Millville, Blackstone; Region 4—Amesbury, Merrimac, West Newbury, Haverhill, Groveland, Georgetown, Boxford, Topsfield, Danvers, Middleton, Methuen, Lawrence, North Andover, Andover, North Reading, Dracut, Tyngsborough, Dunstable, Westford, Chelmsford, Lowell, Tewksbury, Carlisle, Billerica, Wilmington, Concord, Bedford, Burlington, Stow, Maynard; Region 6—Medfield, Millis, Walpole, Franklin, Norfolk, Wrentham, Foxborough, Mansfield, Sharon, Stoughton, Avon, Easton, Brockton, West Bridgewater, East Bridgewater, Abington, Whitman, Rockland, Norwell, Hanover, Hanson, Pembroke, Halifax, Bridgewater, Middleborough, Plympton, Carver, and Lakeville; Region 8—Plainville, North Attleborough, Attleborough, Norton, Rehoboth, Taunton, Raynham, Berkeley, Dighton, and Seekonk; and Region 9—Townsend, Pepperell, Lunenburg, Shirley, Groton, Ayer, Littleton, Acton, Harvard, Boxborough, Leominster.

Step Four—2 a. m.—Region 3 Worcester (city of).

Step Five—2:30 a. m.—Defense plants in whole area.

Step Six—3:30 a. m.—All clear.

## *Blackout to Sweep Half of Bay State*




By a Staff Artist

**How the Test Will Operate**

**The Bay State's biggest trial blackout to date will take place in the early morning hours of next Tuesday, July 14, according to an announcement today. Hours at which the blackout will commence progressively in each section of Eastern Massachusetts are indicated.**


# A report

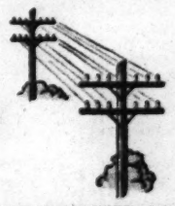
## TO THE PEOPLE OF NEW ENGLAND

More people, certainly those in the Armed Forces and those connected with Civilian Defense, are familiar with *some* of the war-time problems and activities of the telephone industry. • In the interest of full public understanding of those problems and activities, we make this report.

**HOW ABOUT SERVICE?**

The war job has added many thousand more telephones to our lines. With nearly half a million more calls a *day*, the service is carrying a heavy extra load without noticeable decrease in speed except in a few spots where the growth has been fastest.

**HOW ABOUT NEW INSTALLATIONS?**

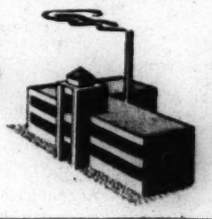


Party lines are the rule these days. In many places, even these will not be available except for people connected with war work. Extension telephones are restricted in the same way. That is because telephone lines are made of copper, and copper is used to make brass, and brass is needed for cartridges which the Armed Forces are using on the parts of the Axis where they'll do the most good.

**HOW ABOUT TELEPHONE EMPLOYEES?**

Many hundreds are in uniform. All the rest, including 2500 new people who have been with us less than a year, are devoting their energies to a service which means so much to the successful prosecution of the war.

**IS THE COMPANY MAKING LOTS OF MONEY OUT OF THIS BIG GROWTH IN BUSINESS?**



It is not, and it does not believe it should. Take 1941, for example. Earnings were just 4.31 per cent on the plant and equipment which gives telephone service. In the past twenty-eight years, earnings have been as *high* as 6 per cent in only one year—1929. Average earnings in those twenty-eight years have been less than 5 per cent.

**HOW ABOUT TAXES?**

No, we're not going to grouse about them. In fact, we're proud that this business was big enough to have a tax bill, in 1941, of $13,303,426.56. If we were not paying that much, somebody else would have to, and we figure it's a big contribution toward the one big job this country has set out to do.

There are two reasons why our tax bill has tripled in the past ten years. One is that the tax rates are higher; the other is that our business has grown. But one point should be remembered. We have met these increased taxes without increasing rates (in fact, many rates have been reduced) because of constantly improved methods of operation.

Despite higher wages to employees, despite higher material costs, despite heavier traffic and better service, our operating expenses per telephone (exclusive of taxes) are only slightly higher than in 1926. That is the reason why we have been able to shoulder mounting taxes without increasing rates, during a period when all of the increased revenue per telephone has gone into taxes. That's a rate "ceiling" of sixteen years' standing.

**HOW ABOUT THE FUTURE?**

Without copper for cables and steel for buildings, we know our service cannot expand. But we also know that the present service, vital to the Armed Forces and to their industrial suppliers, vital to Civilian Defense and to civilian morale, must be . . . so far as humanly possible . . . kept in a high state of efficiency.

We are sorry that it is impossible to provide telephone service for all who want it. . . . We are also sorry that in some exchanges the volume of calls has reached capacity of the switchboards, and we must ask people to reduce all non-essential calls.

You may be sure, however, that the 22,000 telephone people in New England are doing their level best to maintain the normal standards of speed, accuracy, courtesy and flexibility . . . all needed to meet unusual conditions imposed by the war.

**NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY**

*Please do not telephone during or for some time after an air raid alarm. Lines should be kept clear for defense authorities.*

# Soviet Stalls Hitler on Don—Nazis Claim 32 Allied Ships Sunk in Arctic

*Continued from Page 1*

up a toll of 3,000 or more Germans killed, 80 trucks, and 35 tanks destroyed, it was announced. Both before Staryi Oskol and Voronezh, the Russians said, their guns were firm through the night.

The German command was more cautious than Tuesday in its report. It mentioned the encirclement and capture of numerous Soviet troops northwest of Voronezh in enlarging a German salient in that general district and the surrounding of strong Russian forces on the Rzhev Front west of Moscow.

Russian counterattacks northwest of Voronezh failed, it said, but the Russians continued to attack to the northwest in the Orel sector after being repulsed in fierce fighting that brought strong German aerial forces into use.

Rzhev, where the Nazis claim to have encircled large Russian forces, is on the upper Volga River and a railway 130 miles west of Moscow, on a front where the Nazis long have held a bulge during a comparatively quiet period.

### Heavy Tank Losses In Orel Fighting

Counterattacking Russians were said to have lost 75 tanks in three days around Orel.

Heavy pressure before Staryi Oskol, a rail town of 22,000 on the Oskol River, 65 miles southwest of Voronezh, forced the Russians to withdraw to new positions, but only after they had exacted a heavy toll, the Soviet Information Bureau announced.

"In one of the sectors, the Germans hurled about 200 tanks and a large infantry force into the attack," it said. "The Hitlerites were firmly met by artillerymen, trench-mortar crews, antitank riflemen, and tankists.

"Eighty German trucks were disabled. Our men mowed down the Hitlerites by point-blank fire of machine guns, automatic rifles, and rifles. After killing several hundred enemy officers and men, our units retired to previously prepared defense lines."

The Information Bureau said German reserves were thrown into action. Thirty tanks, more than a regiment of infantry, and planes were reported to have attacked at one point.

"Soviet artillery met the enemy with a mass shelling and destroyed 13 German tanks," the Bureau reported. "Soviet heavy tanks and infantry counterattacked and threw the enemy back to his initial positions. The Germans left more than 700 dead on the field. Prisoners were taken."

Meanwhile Soviet warships removed from the Black Sea base at Sevastopol were reported based now at either Novorossisk or Batum. Both ports were reported well defended. Novorossisk was described as the better naval base, but it lies only about 80 miles southeast of the Nazi-occupied airfields of Kerch while Batum is 350 miles away from them.

## North Africa:

### British Harrying Axis Desert Force

Intensive British air blows and harrying patrol stabs against the Axis forces, both aimed at wearing down the enemy's power in the still-undecided battle at the threshold of the Nile, were reported by the British today.

Still, however, there were no major attacks on either side and both forces evidently were testing out the opposition and saving heavy punches for a decisive battle that might be joined at any time.

A British Headquarters bulletin said that patrols operating near the coastal end of the line destroyed some Axis tanks Tuesday and took a few prisoners while the Royal Air Force again pounded Tobruk and started "violent explosions and fires" with direct hits on enemy machines, gun nests, and oil stores in the battle area.

Heavy Axis attacks on Malta were taken by the British in London to mean that convoys were hurrying reinforcements across the Mediterranean to General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel. Evidence of the weight of enemy efforts to eliminate that British isle as a threat to Marshal Rommel's supply route from Europe was Malta's report Tuesday night that 24 raiders had been shot down there in 24 hours.

The whole situation was surveyed thoroughly at a meeting of the Pacific War Council at the White House, when the eight United Nations actively engaged in warfare in the Pacific decided that the situation so far was encouraging. Present at the meeting were Harold Butler, new British Information Director in America; Dr. T. V. Soong, China's Foreign Minister; Dr. Eelco van Kleffens, Netherlands Foreign Minister; Dr. Alexander Loudon, Netherlands Minister; Walter Nash, New Zealand Minister, and Leighton McCarthy, Canadian Minister.

## Arctic Convoy:

### 4 More Ships Sunk Nazi Command Says

The sinking of four additional merchantmen in a "British-American" convoy reported attacked on the Arctic supply route to Russia was claimed today by the German High Command, which said altogether 32 ships of the convoy of 38 had been sent to the bottom.

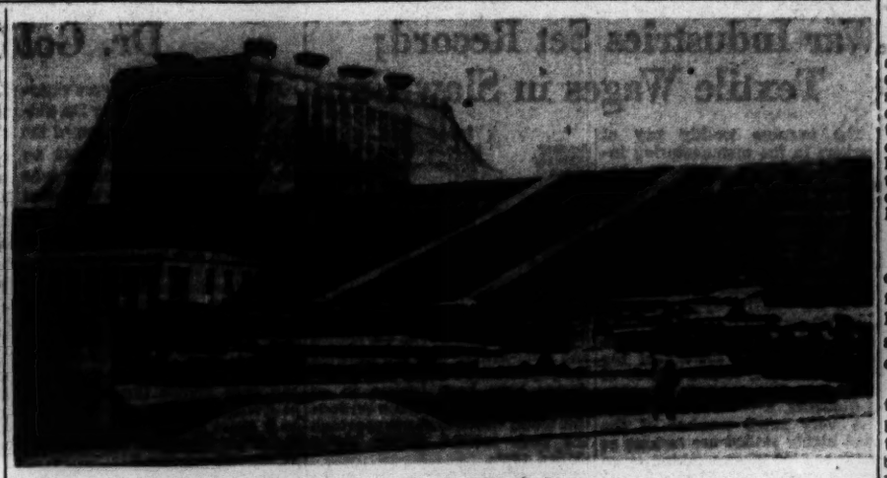
There was no confirmation of the German claim from any other source. Previous German accounts of ship sinkings along this route have proven far in excess of actual losses when the convoys reached their destination.

The High Command said the four ships sunk by submarines trailing the convoy aggregated 34,700 tons and brought to 217,100 tons the total sinkings reported in the past two days. Of the 28 merchantmen previously reported sunk, 18 were said to have been accounted for by bombers and nine by U-boats.

A communiqué repeated the statement in the special war bulletin Tuesday that a heavy United States cruiser was sunk in the attacks.

The communiqué said the convoy was "very well protected by heavy enemy naval forces, destroyers, and corvettes" and was loaded with aircraft, tanks, ammunition, and food for Russia.

The communiqué also repeated a previous statement that German naval Red Cross planes rescued a large number of American sailors.



**Designed to Trick Allied Airmen**

**This picture, appearing in the July 8 issue of "Yank," Army newspaper for enlisted men overseas, released today, is described as showing how Berlin camouflages its landmarks, with huge colored nets spread over the big exposition halls on Kaiserdam, designed to trick Allied aviators into believing they are flying over meadows. (Passed by United States Censor.)**

## Caribbean:

### Three Vessels Sunk By Axis Submarines

With Hitler's threatened all-out U-boat drive against United Nations shipping in its second week, the United States Navy has announced the destruction of a United States, a British, and a Norwegian merchantman in the Caribbean.

The engineer of a Norwegian cargo ship torpedoed in the Caribbean said the submarine surfaced five minutes after his ship sank and the commander—a stocky, unshaven, sunburned man—gave him two loaves of bread, three cans of water, and wishes for a "happy voyage."

The engineer, who reported the ship's officers were killed, said he refused to shake the commander's hand but thanked him for the food.

He added he believed the commander wanted the hand shaking photographed for propaganda purposes.

The United States Navy also announced that a small United States merchant vessel had been torpedoed in the Caribbean area and that survivors had landed at an East Coast port.

Two other ships, one Norwegian and the other Swedish were reported to have been torpedoed in the Mozambique Channel. Two others believed to be British were attacked by submarines with unknown results.

Meanwhile, DNB, German Official news agency, said the German submarine which torpedoed the American freighter San Pablo at Puerto Limon, Costa Rica, July 2 entered the port despite "harbor and air barrages and was able to leave unmolested."

A Melbourne dispatch tells of an Allied merchantman which has reached port after beating off an attack by a four-engine Japanese bomber in the Bay of Bengal and dodging through five hours of shelling by two or more Japanese submarines off the Australian coast.

## Britain Raided:

### Middlesbrough Hit, Dover Area Shelled

For the second successive night, German bombers attacked the northeast English coast port and industrial district of Middlesbrough, starting extensive fires and causing widespread damage, the High Command said.

A communiqué reported that German coastal batteries shelled "war important objectives in the Dover area" and that light bombers sank one 10,000-ton ship and badly damaged another of the same size in operations along the English Channel.

## China:

### Japanese Launch Drive for Railway

With the Chinese still clinging to a 25-mile sector of the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway, the Japanese were reported today to have started a new thrust southwest from Nanchang in a fight for the Kiangsi-Hunan line, second loop toward an overland rail trunk with which the Japanese seek to link Shanghai and Singapore.

A delayed Central News dispatch from Kiangsi said the Japanese penetrated Fengchang and Changshu, 30 and 45 miles southwest of Nanchang, Monday afternoon.

Fierce fighting was said to be going on around the two towns, the first main stops on the line which connects with the Chekiang-Kiangsi line at Nanchang and runs into Hunan Province to join the trunk line south to Canton at Chuchow, south of the Provincial Capital of Changsha.

Chinese reports said their troops had closed in around Japanese advance forces which penetrated the two towns.

The Japanese already hold railroad connections from Manchukuo through Shanghai to Hangchow. In a drive last month they took all but 25 miles of the Chekiang-Kiangsi link between Hangchow and Nanchang. The Chinese have reported holding grimly to the gap in the line, in Kiangsi between Nanchang and the Chekiang border.

The Chinese, who have beaten off three previous invasion thrusts into Hunan in the big battles of Changsha, have held the second loop of the rail system extending 230 miles from Nanchang to the juncture with the Canton line. The Japanese have tried pushing north from Canton, but have made no great progress.

From a branch of the Canton line, the Japanese would have to build a last link of 300 miles to join with communications through French Indo-China, Thailand, and Malaya to Singapore.

## Mexico Strikes:

### Planes Attack Sub In Gulf of Mexico

Mexico's first blow since it declared war last month—a dive-bombing attack in the Gulf of Mexico which apparently damaged an enemy submarine—was announced by the Army General Staff.

Patrol planes spotted the submarine off Tampico and the pilots said they believed their relays of bombing dives resulted in numerous hits.

The General Staff bulletin said the damage was verified by an oil slick "identified" by reconnaissance and because a second submarine protected the withdrawal of the bombed one.

# Nazi Spies Are Rushed to Trial Before U. S. Court of Generals

*Continued from Page 1*

saw the vans enter the gates. The vans were escorted by three army cars loaded with soldiers bearing machine guns.

**Bit Hand That Fed Them**

The Nazis whose military trial is now under way are not unfamiliar with American ways and customs. Two of them are American citizens. They came to the United States in years past, ostensibly to find a new home and new friends, to earn their living and apparently to help America as well as themselves. They learned to speak English well. They acquired an understanding of American modes and manners and generally, as it now develops, the lay of the land.

Later, including the two American "citizens," they went back to Hitler's Reich to master the art of sabotage and espionage. They believed they mastered it and a few weeks ago they returned to the United States. They traveled aboard two Nazi submarines. Part of them landed at Long Island and part on the Florida coast. They came loaded with instruments of destruction and their pockets lined with money to bribe and corrupt.

They are Ernest Peter Burger, George Dasch, Herbert Haupt, Heinrich Harm Heinck, Edward John Kerling, Hermann Neubauer, Richard Quirin and Werner Thiel.

**Showed Their True Color**

But their reception in the United States was different this time. Once America thought they came as friends. Last month they knew they came as enemies and it was not many days before they—despite anything they had learned about the spy business in Berlin—were trapped by the F. B. I.

They are on trial today on the charge that as "enemies of the United States and acting for and on behalf of the German Reich, a belligerent enemy nation," they "secretly and covertly passed, in civilian dress, contrary to the law of war, through the military and naval lines and defenses of the United States, along the Atlantic Coast, and went behind such lines and defense in civilian dress within zones of military operations and elsewhere, for the purpose of committing acts of sabotage, espionage and other hostile acts, and, in particular, to destroy certain war industries, war utilities and war materials within the United States."

**Who Will Decide Their Fate?**

They were also charged with having "knowingly harbored, protected and held correspondence with and gave intelligence to enemies of the United States by entering the territorial limits of the United States, in the company of other enemies of the United States, with explosives, money and other supplies with which they relieved each other and relieved the German Reich, for the purpose of destroying and sabotaging war industries, transportation facilities or war materials of the United States, and by harboring, communicating with, and giving intelligence to each other and to other enemies of the United States in the course of such activities."

The Military Commission trying the Germans was presided over by Maj. Gen. Frank R. McCoy. The other members of the Commission are:

Maj. Gen. Walter S. Grant, Retired, who was Deputy Chief of Staff in the last war.

Maj. Gen. Blanton Winship, retired, former Governor of Puerto Rico.

Maj. Gen. Lorenzo D. Gasser, of the Services of Supply.

Brig. Gen. Guy V. Henry, head of the United States-Canada Military Board.

Brig. Gen. John T. Lewis, Commander of the District of Columbia Military District.

Brig. Gen. John T. Kennedy, Commanding Officer of Fort Bragg, North Carolina.

General McCoy was a member of the Commission which investigated Pearl Harbor. He also was a member of the Court Martial which tried Brig. Gen. William Mitchell, outspoken champion of air power.

The Government's prosecutors were Attorney General Francis Biddle and Maj. Gen. Myron C. Cramer, Judge Advocate General of the War Department. The counsel for the prisoners, also named by the President, were Col. Cassius M. Dowell and Col. Kenneth Royall.

The Commission is empowered to make rules for the conduct of proceedings necessary for a full and fair trial of the matters before it. The presidential order states that "such evidence shall be admitted as would, in the opinion of the President of the Commission, have probative value to a reasonable man."

Two-thirds concurrence is required for conviction or sentence. At the conclusion of proceedings the record of the trial "including any judgment or sentence" is to be transmitted directly to the President for action.

**Not since the Civil War has a military court conducted proceedings similar to the present trial of the Nazi saboteurs: First page, second section.**

# Allies Retain Air Control In Middle Eastern Battles

*Continued from Page 1*

as a thousand supply vehicles were destroyed. Yet this was only a small portion of the Axis force crawling over the desert at that time, lost to the airmen's eye in dustwirls of sandy space, and Field Marshal Rommel's armored formations continue to roll on. In the desert convoy is apt to be spread laterally for 15 miles or more.

**5,000 Sorties Made**

The airmen made an almost incredible number of flights in the first 23 days of the campaign. Fighter pilots undertook 5,000 sorties between them and brought down 93 enemy planes.

In low-level bombing raids on the enemy's supply columns and bases particular success attended the efforts of American Kittybombers—Kittyhawk fighters fitted with bombs and apparently quite a surprise to the enemy.

Dive bombers, said this informant, were "ducksoup" for them. Dive bombers it was explained need strong fighter protection to be effective if the troops being bombed have the defense of fighter-planes, and the Messerschmitt screens that escorted the Stukas over Bir Hacheim, for example, could not prevent the RAF from bringing down 29 dive bombers.

Here, as at Tobruk and elsewhere, it is stressed, the defeat of British ground forces is due not to Nazi dive bombers but to German artillery and other factors.

**Report on Dive Bombers**

At Bir Hacheim 69 German dive bombers are reported to have been in action without causing a single casualty, and later when the supply column which had no fighter protection was dive bombed for several hours casualties among the troops totalled six.

This evidence and a good deal more like it supported the RAF view that actual experience in war teaches that the dive bomber is a poor weapon unless the enemy is lacking in fighter protection and medium caliber antiaircraft fire—as all of the Naxis' enemies were in the early days of the war when the Stukas' grim tradition was founded.

It was then that the British ordered from the United States dive bombers they weren't in a hurry to receive after appreciating the negative reasons for the Nazis' success with this type of aircraft.

Not a single Boston bomber was lost through enemy action in the first three weeks of fighting and the maintenance crews performed prodigies of endurance, servicing planes all day and then carrying on through the night with lights shrouded under blankets.

**Attacks Staved Off**

Although long communication lines are naturally held to be a great tactical disadvantage in the desert, short communication lines may sometimes be more vulnerable in that they are often likely to offer a broader target.

After the British withdrawal from Bir Hacheim into the congested gap, and while the forward airdromes were being moved back about once every two days, RAF fighters were very successful in staving off such Nazi air attacks as were delivered. As a matter of fact, throughout Marshal Rommel's advance the Germans appeared to spare the Luftwaffe all they could and did very little serious bombing.

This meant that the RAF could continue to operate from airdromes only 12 miles or so behind the front line and when they were forced to quit left behind negligible number of damaged airplanes and no ground equipment.

The time lag between an appeal for air support from a local ground Commander and the arrival of planes over the scene of operations has been appreciably reduced, the RAF officer declared.

**Unity in Command**

This is easy to believe because this writer has seen the Army co-operation command working intensely with the RAF to achieve this end in practice here.

As for the Middle East Prime Minister Churchill has given a special ruling that the needs of the military Commander in Chief are to override all other considerations of the air officer command in chief.

This instruction directs that "upon the military Commander in Chief in the Middle East announcing that a battle is in prospect the air officer commanding in chief will give him all possible aid irrespective of other targets, however attractive. The Army Commander in Chief will specify to the air officer Command in Chief the targets and tasks which he requires to be performed both in preparatory attack on rearward installations of the enemy and for air action during progress of the battle.

"It will be for the air officer Command in Chief to use his maximum force for these objects in the manner most effective. This applies not only to any squadrons assigned to Army co-operation permanently, but also to the whole Air Force available in the theater."

In effect this order gives the British Eighth Army its own air force, including specialists of the Army Co-operation Command, trained in teamwork with ground troops, but it leaves the details of operations and air plans under control of the air officer commanding-in-chief, whose specialized knowledge of sky warfare is harnessed to the carrying out of the military Commander-in-Chief's purposes.

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# Germans Squeeze France To Utmost for Its Labor

By Robert Powell
*Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, July 8 — While the evacuation of Boulogne and Dieppe area in response to warnings of the British RAF has doubtless had a salutary moral effect on the French people, it means another large batch of French workers for Germany, since it will be difficult to fit them into French industry elsewhere.

It is being used by the Germans to augment the mounting wave of foreign workers headed for Germany. One method now being pressed by the Germans with considerable success is to promote unemployment in the conquered countries by such means as withholding deliveries of coal to factories in order to induce the unemployed to take work in Germany. Such methods are being rigorously pushed in North and West European countries.

With the closing down of factories in Denmark and elsewhere, the men have been left no alternative but to starve or to accept work in Germany, for which glowing terms have been offered.

Many families of foreign workers, however, despite the prospect of this kind of financial support, suffer from the attitude of their community which resents even any appearance of collaboration with Germany.

**Pawns in Bargaining**

The latest example of Nazi persuasion is France where, as seen in the Pierre Laval radiocast yesterday French prisoners of war in Germany are once again being used as pawns in the bargaining game of how to secure the utmost concessions out of unwilling France. M Laval, Vichy chief of government, revealed that the labor of French prisoners had become indispensable to the German war machine, which made it necessary for Germany to insist that the further release of prisoners should depend upon the number of French workmen ready to take their places in German factories.

Although faith in the carrying out of German promises cannot be very strong and Germany's release of any foreign labor is unlikely, the help for prisoners plea will aid M. Laval in his campaign to persuade large numbers of French workers to accept war work in Germany despite complaints concerning treatment of French workers there.

Even the German-controlled French Radio had to admit certain grievances, as for example inadequate housing, the fact that wages are not specified in contracts, the system of transferring money to dependents is not swift enough, that interpreters are too few for the needs of foreign workers and that formalities at the frontier delay promised leave periods.

Meanwhile the steady stream of war workers from France has been extended to prison labor.

**Reich Over All**

This modern version of slave labor is in line with the Herrenvolk version of the state, wherein millions of subject peoples are forced to subordinate all else to the good of the Reich.

Methods of Nazi "persuasion" differ according to the status of various nationals in the Nazi racial hierarchy. In each European district, including Poland, Russia and Jewish areas, from which the whole population has been forcibly transported to Germany, they are being paid starvation wages and given the most menial tasks. Statistics at hand show that in the case of Russian workers on railways and elsewhere, scale taxation of income is so graded as to make it impossible for them to earn more than 16 or 17 marks weekly —or about half of German earnings.

Neutral observers speak of the large numbers of foreign workers met everywhere in the Reich, which is not surprising inasmuch as over 4,000,000 are employed there, including 1,000,000 Poles, thousands of Russian civilians and military prisoners, about a half million from the Balkan countries, without mentioning large contingents from Scandinavia, the Netherlands, Belgium and elsewhere.

**Italy's Contribution**

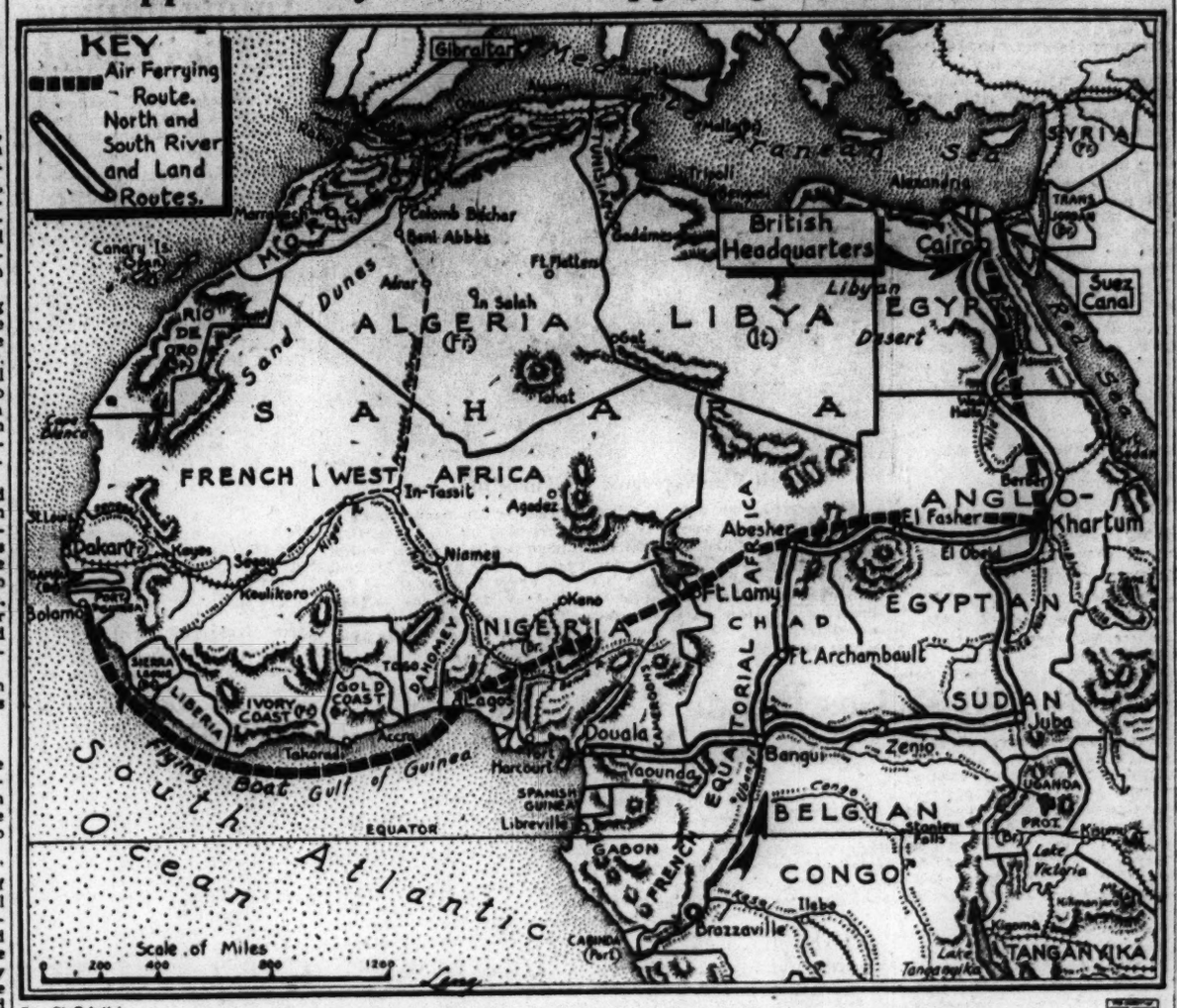
Italy has from the beginning of the Nazi regime supplied a large contingent of agricultural workers, especially in South Germany, with its own welfare organization, and this number has been much increased of recent years.

Nearly 2,000,000 foreign workers are said to be in agriculture alone, although authorities complained of a shortage of 600,000 workers at the beginning of the season and prophesied that German agriculture would be this year more dependent than ever on outside labor. Convict labor is being drawn on to a greater extent, many prisons having now been transformed into factories working directly for the German war machine, and great hopes are set on large-scale juvenile labor.

Frau Erlind Scholtz Klink, Nazi women's leader, made a special appeal this week to women who have any leisure left, whether housewives or workers, to sacrifice holidays and any free time to help the peasant women.

German industrial and agricultural machines thus depend upon foreign slave labor for their normal functioning. This may become a serious problem once Germany is in military difficulties, since these workers are mostly hostile and bitter and form a huge potential "fifth column" which has to be constantly policed and prevented from forming even a shadow of a united front.

## Supplementary Means of Supplying Allies in Africa




By a Staff Artist

**Routes Followed by United States Planes and Trucks to Egyptian Battlefields**

**Additional means of rushing supplies to the British force fighting west of Cairo is shown in the map which marks the route followed by planes ferried to Cairo from the United States across central Africa, and the northern and southern roadways, newly completed, which take supplies to the Allied commander.**

# British Rail Union Chieftain Discloses Unification Trend

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, July 8—Unification of Britain's railways after the war is being considered by the Government.

Plans for the unification of the railways either under public ownership or as a controlled industry similar to the London Passenger Transport Board already are well under way, according to Mr. F. J. Burrows, President of the National Union of Railwaymen.

Although this statement, made at the annual meeting of the railwaymen's union at Blackpool, is regarded as going slightly beyond the facts, it is understood to be premature rather than incorrect. British railways are at present under wartime government control, but this is an emergency measure. Operation and management of the four chief railroads remains in the hands of private companies. The State simply has taken over financial responsibility and has superimposed wartime control chiefly for strategic purposes.

Mr. Burrows' statement, however, reveals the broad general trend of the Government's future plans for the railways. It is in the direction of unification into a single system. It is considered probable that the peacetime plan of separate undertakings under separate management will not return after the war. But whether there will be outright ownership or some form of indirect state control still remains to be settled.

The ultimate decision will rest with Parliament and unless the House of Commons after the war is much more socialistic than it is at present, it is very unlikely to indorse the full nationalization of the railways immediately. The consensus of opinion is that a solution similar to the London Passenger Transport Board will be applied to the railways. The essence of this system is the unification of all bus, tram, and underground lines under a joint board which is nonpolitical although under the supervision of the municipality and State.

The union pledged itself to go ahead at full throttle for victory. A resolution was adopted urging the opening of a second front. The union also urged appointment of still more women on the railways, although proposals that women should drive locomotives failed to win general approval.

# 'Food Battle' Part Of U. S. Is Broad

MEXICO CITY, D. F., July 8 (AP) —The United States "stands ready to work with any or all American governments" to win the battle of food, the delegation from Washington informed the 123 delegates to the Second Inter-American Agricultural Congress yesterday.

James D. Lecron, Director of Food Supply and Nutrition for the Inter - American Co - Ordinating Committee, said winning this battle will contribute to final victory in the war.

Speaking to the Committee on Production and Distribution of Food, he said, "Soldiers alone do not fight modern wars—every citizen, man or woman is equally involved."

# Americans, Free French Bolster West Africa

By Egon Kaskeline
*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Under the direction of Free French administrators and officers aided by American experts, native labor has extended the harbor installations on the African West Coast, built airports in the middle of African tropical forests and almost completed several new all-year-round stone roads across the dark continent.

American bombing planes are being ferried over the South Atlantic and flown across Africa to the Egyptian battlefields. Quantities of armament can be discharged in British and Free French ports on the African West Coast and hurried to Khartum in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

The quantity of war matériel moved through Africa by land may be relatively small, but every tank and every truck which arrives in Egypt a few days earlier than by ship helps the British stem the advance of General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's panzer divisions.

At the same time, Central Africa is increasingly providing raw materials for the United Nations, partly replacing lost raw-material resources in other parts of the world.

**Air Line Proves Worth**

In these days of military crisis in the Near East, the air transportation line which has been set up in Africa is proving its extreme usefulness. It was in August, 1941, that President Roosevelt decided to establish air communication between the United States and Africa and to have it operated by the Pan American Airways. On Nov. 10, 1941, the first trans-Atlantic Clipper left New York and landed on Nov. 16 at Leopoldville, Belgian Congo. Base facilities have been arranged and installed in Africa. Radio stations and fuel supplies have been established and hundreds of Americans have been set to work under the burning sun of Africa.

The new air route from the United States, if it follows the old Pan American route, operates through the West Indies, across over the South Atlantic to Bolama in Portuguese Guinea; thence to Lagos or some port in Nigeria.

To reach the Egyptian front, the ferried planes can make use of several air routes which have been set up in Central Africa. The oldest of these routes which stretches from Brazzaville, Capital of Free French Africa, to Cairo in Egypt has been constantly flown by the obsolete planes which the Free French had at their disposal.

This trans-African airway extends over approximately 2,500 miles. The planes are flown to Fort Lamy in the Chad region.

Fort Lamy is the aerial turntable of Africa. Although starting at different points of the African West Coast, all air routes cross this strategical airport.

It is significant that, so far, Fort Lamy and its modernized airport has been the only point in Free French Africa which was recently bombed by "unidentified" planes, probably flown from bases in Vichy-Africa.

The trans-African airway continues to Khartum via El Fasher and proceeds to Cairo. Since the United States' entry in the war, the airlines to Africa have been taken over by ferrying commands of the Army and are entirely under military control.

The African railway system never has been completed. The railroads which lead from the British and Free French West African coast to the interior of the continent are only branch railways. The railway which starts at the port of Lagos in British-Nigeria terminates at Kano hundreds of miles northward. The railway from Douala, Cameroons, ends at Yaounde, and the branch line from Pointe-Noire, Free French Congo, at Brazzaville.

**Recent Connections**

Recent road building has interconnected the strategical points in Central Africa and has, at the same time, linked the Free French colonies in Africa to the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. According to Free French information, two trans-African supply routes were completed during 1941 and the spring of 1942. The northern supply route continues the Douala-Yaounda railway by an all-weather road which proceeds from Yaounda to Bangui at the Oubangui River and then via Fort Archambault and Abesher, both Free French Africa, to Khartum. The southern route starts at Brazzaville, from where goods are transported by river to Bangui. Bangui is linked by roads to Khartum and to Zenio, the last point being connected with Juba, Nile, and with different ports on the Indian Ocean.

The traveling time on the northern road is indicated as 12 days from Douala to Khartum—1,700 miles—and on the southern route as 24-25 days.

Moreover, several points in Free French Africa are inter-connected by tracks or provisory roads which can be used only during the dry season. Such tracks exist between Brazzaville and Libreville, between Yaounda and Fort Lamy and between Bangui and Fort Lamy. This last road, however, is to be replaced by an all-year-round stone road which has been already constructed to Fort Archambault. In spite of unfavorable climatic conditions the network of inter-connecting roads in Central Africa will probably be completed toward the end of this year.

**Colonies Developing**

Meanwhile military necessities are hastening the economic development of the Free French colonies in Africa. Ships of the United Nations which discharge armaments at the African West Coast will not return empty. They are loaded with raw materials which these regions produce.

The riches of Free French Africa are not comparable with those of South Africa, Rhodesia or the Katanga district in the Belgian Congo. Yet a United States commercial mission which recently arrived in Brazzaville has successfully endeavored to develop trade relations with this region. According to contracts recently signed with the Free French authorities, these colonies will deliver to the United States 12,000 tons of concentrated lead, 8,000 tons of zinc, 500 tons monthly of titanate, small quantities of tin, skins, copal, coffee and cocoa.

Free French Africa also produces cultivated and virgin rubber of which 2,050 tons were exported in 1938. Rubber plantations are to be extended and today's production of 6,000 tons will probably be considerably higher next year. Rubber production is also extended in other African colonies, such as Liberia, Nigeria and the Belgian Congo and in a near future, imports of African rubber will contribute to abate the dangerous rubber shortage in this country.

As United Nations' positions in North Africa are increasingly threatened by Marshal Rommel's advance, Africa, south of the Sahara, which is still firmly in United Nations hands, becomes a strategic bastion of high importance. If Marshal Rommel's push to the Suez Canal succeeds, the United Nations will possibly build up new forces south of the Sahara, and proceeding from their Central African strongholds, try to reconquer the lost territories.

# Paratroops Release Russians

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

LISBON, Portugal, July 8—American citizens arriving here from Warsaw describe an extraordinary Commando raid from the air in which Soviet paratroops dropped in the neighborhood of the town of Lublin in Eastern Poland succeeded in releasing several thousand Russian prisoners who were concentrated there awaiting dispersal.

The raid was carried out some eight weeks ago by night.

With small arms such as could be furnished by the parachutists and under the leadership of their own paratroops, the escaped prisoners reached a forest where they could await further arms and food from the Soviet air force.

The Americans do not know whether this is an isolated instance of relief at a big camp but it is significant that the Germans have since moved Russian prison camps in Poland a long way westward. It will be recalled that paratroops similarly relieved a concentration camp in Bulgaria last year.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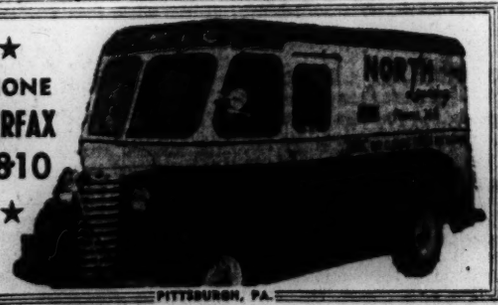

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# Resources to Give U. S. Big Stick for Peace

By Mary Hornaday
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., July 8—The twin problem of the right strategy to win the war and the necessary strategy to win the peace brought significant answers from American and British speakers at the University of Virginia's Institute of Public Affairs today.

As to the peace, Dr. William Y. Elliott of Harvard and the War Production Board and Senator Elbert D. Thomas (D) of Utah agreed that the post-war role of the United States will be decisive.

"Today, in Washington, there are being created agencies for the control of strategic materials in wartime which will have a lasting significance to any peace that we may win," Dr. Elliott declared.

"If this machinery had existed in any adequate form in the League of Nations or elsewhere, we might have been spared much of the bitter anguish of this war and the setbacks which we have undergone.

"It was entirely within the grasp of the United States, of the British Empire, the Dutch Empire, the Belgian Empire and the French Republic, with what was then the friendly collaboration of Soviet Russia, at any time from 1930 on to have destroyed the power of the Axis to rearm by simply withholding the strategic materials on which this rearmament depended.

**A Justifiable Hope**

"Are we not permitted to hope that in return for salvaging these empires for their present owners, the United States may insist upon a joint directorship in the control of their resources?

"The first thing, of course, is to do the salvaging, and that is a long and painful job, as the headlines of every day's newspapers bring home to us. We have, however, a destiny to face in the future which can only be that of world leadership if we succeed in this salvage. The source of power in modern civilization lies in metallurgy, in chemistry and in the techniques of production that grow out of them. All these basically depend upon the supplies of strategic materials.

"May we not count, at least, upon setting up in return for lease-lend, an equitable control of the basic materials which we have learned to respect in this war?"

As to the war, both British and American military strategists said that the strategical aims of a second European front are already being accomplished by mass bombing raids over Germany, that these raids will be greatly intensified by combing allied air forces, that actual invasion of the Continent may not come for some time.

**For Huge Air Offensive**

A huge air offensive would not only destroy Nazi war industries but would force the enemy to withdraw fighting planes from the Russian and Middle Eastern Fronts, easing the pressure there, Maj. Nathaniel F. Silebee, Information Chief, U. S. Army Air Corps, told the Institute.

At the same session Brigadier G. K. Bourne, member of the British Joint Staff Mission, indicated that the Allies will not plunge ahead into an uncalculated invasion, but will adopt Hitler's own method of paving the way "by softening process, by continued blockade, by increasingly intense British and American bombing, by the threat of invasion and by raids on the model of Cherbourg and more recently St. Nazaire."

"This process, together with the rising temper of the occupied countries will enable us to achieve what has never been done, or even attempted, before," Brigadier Bourne dclared.

Both the British and American agreed that the war is turning more and more into a matter of air strategy and playing directly into the hands of the nation which invented the airplane.

"And don't think that there is any question that air power has far surpassed the expectations of even its staunchest supporters since the start of the war," said Major Silsbee.

**Warns of "Yellow Peril" War**

The Institute's session on military strategy followed a discussion of war financing participated in by government economists and night speech by Senator Thomas in which he predicted that the greatest of all problems after the war will be "overcoming the effects of the white man's extension of himself over the globe for 400 years.

"The white man," declared Senator Thomas, "did not go into Asia, Africa, or the Americas on the basis of brotherhood and equality. The West has deliberately gone into the East primarily for the West's benefit. The West, of course, says that it has done much of worth for the East, and it has. It has for example, made conquering Japan.

"The West may make the yellow peril a battle-cry again, and turn the whole of Asia against us. Then we will have a lovely war."

Pointing out that the League of Nations was primarily European and that the Japanese demand for equality of races and peoples in government was turned down by Woodrow Wilson, Senator Thomas held that only "equality of treatment" will save the world. Basis for such world organization, he said, has been evolved in the American federal system "recognizing the entity of the small side by side with the entity of the great."

**Raw Materials Control**

Control of raw materials will be the most important feature of a permanent organization for world peace, said Prof. William Yandell Elliott, of the WPB Materials Division, in a speech on the same program with Senator Thomas. In return for lend-lease, the United States, he said, should expect to have the controlling voice in the distribution of the world's rubber, manganese, chromite and other strategic materials, to be divided according to the principles laid down in the Atlantic Charter.

Unworried by the unbalanced federal budget, Thomas C. Blaisdell, Jr., member of the WPB's Planning Committee, told the Institute that the principal aim of fiscal policy "is not balancing a budget but unbalancing it in such a way as to stimulate productive activity or in such a way as to retard speculative excess."

Tax proposals now before Congress are still too low to absorb the $25,000,000,000 excess purchasing power in sight in 1942, according to Mr. Blaisdell. At the same time, he admitted that it is difficult to draw the details of a tax bill to produce sums in this volume without serious disruption to the "general social relationships on which our personal financial obligations already rest. Personal savings, he said, are the only alternative if rising prices are to be avoided.

**The Question of Strategy**

Without revealing military secrets, the session on strategy touched on such subjects as the superiority of shore-based planes over those based on carriers, the scope of the modern bomber able to drop several tons of bombs on objectives more than 1,000 miles away and return, and the necessity of cutting off Japanese access to the resources of the rich lands it has conquered.

General Bourne indicated that Allied strategy involves no clear-cut decision to concentrate on the defeat of Germany before Japan. "Potentially," he argued, "Germany has greater power to wage war than Japan and can be considered the stronger partner. Is it sound strategy," he asked, "to attack the stronger partner, or will it be better to weaken her by cutting down the weaker first? Japan has placed herself in a position of great strategic and economic strength. If she is allowed time to consolidate and expand her war industry, she may perhaps be a tougher customer than Germany herself," he warned.

When America begins to take its full part in air raids over Germany, 1,000 bombers or more can fly over every night to drop 2,000 to 3,000 tons of bombs on vital Ruhr-Rhineland cities and other industrial centers, Major Silsbee predicted.

**Growth of Air Transport**

Describing how American transport planes are now hauling supplies from India to China over one of the "world's toughest air routes," Major Silsbee revealed that before long operations of the new air transport command "will exceed in scope 10 times the combined activities of all the civilian airlines in the world before the war began."

Referring to aviation's part in opening a second European front, Major Silsbee said: "It is not for me to say whether or not the huge air offensive which the RAF bomber command is now staging may be regarded as a second front. It does seem certain that some of the strategical aims of a second front can be accomplished by air alone. Many prominent American air officers have long held the view that air power's role is not merely that of softening up the enemy, but that air power itself will deliver the crushing blow. With the ground force and ships coming up to clinch the victory.

"Be that as it may," he concluded, "it is evident that the first offensive blows against both Japan and Germany have been and will for a time continue to be struck by air."

## Personal Finances Should Feel 'Saving'

*By the Associated Press*

Charlottesville, Va., July 8

In wartime the principal rule of personal finance is to save—"you can put it in a sock, in Government bonds, or pay off your debts"—and any attempt to increase real income by increasing monetary income is "doomed to failure in advance," Thomas C. Blaisdell, Jr., War Production Board official, said today.

In an address prepared for the University of Virginia's Institute of Public Affairs, Mr. Blaisdell said that increases in wages "can't be real except at the expense of somebody else. The family has more money but it can't have more goods."

## Rubber Shortage Affects 150,000 Canadian Cars

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

TORONTO—One year from now at least 150,000 Canadian passenger cars will be off the road because of the rubber shortage, Alan H. Williamson, Controller of Supplies, Department of Munitions and Supply, told the recent annual convention here of the Canadian Transit Association.

"By June, 1943," he said, "the shortage of oil may be so serious that pleasure travel will be a thing of the past and all our ideas of essential transit may be outmoded. By that time some, at least, of the rolling stock on the railways will no longer be serviceable. The shortage of rubber will be so acute that even the ordinary repair of tires may be put on a priority basis. Yet the problem will be getting still more serious."

## *Auction of Watermelons Brings $17,000 in Bonds*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WEST VIEW, Pa., July 8—In a public auction of watermelons, proceeds of which were used exclusively for War Bonds and Stamps, $17,000 was raised for the war effort here the evening of July 1.

The "Victory" Watermelon Festival, held at the Thorofare Market, was pronounced a success by Harry Richter of the Allegheny County Bond Sales Committee.

## *Atop of Lookout Mountain*

**Civil War Veterans, All Three of Them**

**At the left is Gen. John M. Claypool, retiring commander-in-chief of the United Confederate Veterans. At right is his successor, Gen. J. W. Harris of Oklahoma. The old cannon is a relic of the contest between the States. This picture was taken on the point of Lookout Mountain above Chattanooga where the Federal troops scaled the mountain in what was called the "Battle Above the Clouds" in 1863, breaking the siege of Chattanooga. The recent reunion in June probably will be the last gathering of the old veterans, only 35 of whom attended the reunion.**

# Gas Ration Policy Delayed; Roosevelt Warns of Tire Crisis

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, July 8—As the Government still temporized today and put off longer determining a national gasoline rationing policy, millions of irreplacable automobile tires continued to burn themselves up unchecked throughout two thirds of the nation.

President Roosevelt's stern warning that if the war became worse he might have to take every tire in the United States underlined the gravity of the problem, but no action was forthcoming to reduce effectively and uniformly the non-essential use of civilian rubber.

Instead there was a spate of statements and while they agreed that something should be done, nothing was.

The President made it clear that he is personally conscious of the need for finding some satisfactory and acceptable formula for conserving the existing supplies of civilian automobile tires when he told his midweek press conference that his supreme concern was to save the nation, not merely to save consumer conveniences, and that he was confident the American people would willingly accept whatever sacrifices are necessary.

**Failure to Agree**

But failure to agree on what these sacrifices must be, as they affect the nonessential use of automobiles, is wasting tires in the majority of the States of the Union which are still unrationed in their use of gasoline.

Mr. Roosevelt revealed the effect of this indecision when he said that a worsening of the war might bring the seizure of all civilian tires. If there is even the possibility that all tires will have to be taken over to win the war, most observers here are agreed that it is reckless to permit existing tires to be used without reservation in some 36 States.

A blunt statement on the effect of the rubber shortage on the whole war effort came from Robert P. Patterson, Undersecretary of War, and James V. Forrestal, Undersecretary of the Navy, and Ralph K. Davies, Deputy Petroleum Co-ordinator, who joined in an appeal to motorists on the East Coast to end immediately all nonessential use of gasoline, regardless of the amount they are entitled to receive under rationing. They held that "driving as usual" was preventing war workers from obtaining fuel for essential transportation.

**Appeal to the Public**

"Regardless of personal inconvenience," they said, "we ask the motoring public to comply conscientiously with this appeal, because it is the only way by which existing gasoline supplies can be made available to war workers who must use their cars to drive to and from their work.

"Motor gasoline stocks have been drawn on so heavily from filling stations by 'driving as usual' that in many areas along the eastern seaboard, scores of war workers have been unable to obtain enough gasoline to get them to their jobs. This condition threatens to hamper seriously our war production program."

This stands out as a clear statement of need but nothing was done to implement it.

For himself the President made it clear that the rubber situation was not clear. He acknowledged that the scrap rubber collection compaign was nothing like a cure-all and in answer to questions asking what the White House proposed to do about tire conservation, Mr. Roosevelt said that one line and rubber situation and still line and rubbe rsituation and still not understand it.

**Fast Action Needed**

The fact of the matter is that the necessities of the rubber shortage are perfectly clear but why the Government isn't taking a clearer and faster action to deal with the problem is not clear.

The President said that the results of the scrap rubber collection campaign so far were better than the lowest estimate, although not so good as the highest. It was not the cure-all looked for, he admitted, thus indicating that collections were far below what had been hoped. The latest figure is 334,293 tons.

# Arizona Studies Its Flora

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Phoenix, Ariz.

Arizonians long have claimed that their State has as rich and varied a plant life as can be found anywhere and that it equals any other area for novelty of flora. But they never could prove it by any reference work. Now they can.

"Flowering Plants and Ferns of Arizona" has just been published by the Government Printing Office. Arizona people hailed the appearance of this long-awaited "botanical dictionary" and were pleased that the price was at $1.

Certainly that is reasonable for a book which lists 3,200 species and took 17 years for its preparation.

Authors are Dr. T. H. Kearney and Robert H. Peebles, agronomists connected with the United States Bureau of Plant Industry field station at Sacaton. They did not spend all their time for 17 years in running down data, scouting, observing, collecting, and photographing flowering plants and ferns. But they put in all the time they could spare and admit they never would have begun the task if they had had any conception of its magnitude.

Their travels took them from the always-frigid crest of San Francisco peak, 12,655 feet above sea level, to the ever-hot sands of Arizona's southwest corner.

In was in the sand that they discovered Ammobroma sonorae, which they say is the strangest among many strange plants native to the Southwest.

Known as sandfood to Yankees and as camotes de los médanos—sand-dune potatoes—to the Mexicans, Ammobroma is a parasitic root. Fleshy and sweet, it is two or three feet long, commonly two to four inches in diameter, and is attached to the roots of any desert shrub from which sustenance may be drawn. Ammobroma has no food-manufacturing apparatus of its own, nothing at all above ground except a ring of tiny violet flowers; and they appear only two or three months out of the year.

Raw, roasted, boiled, dried and ground into meal, Ammobroma is delicious. Formerly it was a staple of a branch of the Papago tribe.

Mr. Peebles says he found this less incredible than the habit the Papagoes have of eating flower buds of a very spiny cholla cactus, Opuntia anthocarpa. The buds, resembling slender figs, are just as spiny as the rest of the plant; so they have to be gathered with tongs improvised from sticks. Then they are placed in baskets which are set on heated stones in the bottom of a pit. Over the baskets is placed a layer of fleshy seepweed leaves, and the whole covered with earth. After 12 hours the cactus buds are removed and knocked around to remove the softened spines. They they can be handled easily and stored indefinitely. Apparently full of starch and sugar, they are nutritious and appetizing.

Ernest Douglas

## Son of Founder of Scouts Custodian of Big Park Area

ROCKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK, Colo., July 8 (AP)—Daniel B. Beard, son of the late Dan Beard, founder of the Boy Scouts of America, has been appointed custodian of Dinosaur National Monument in northwestern Colorado and northeastern Utah.

Mr. Beard has been regional biologist for the National Park Service at Omaha since 1940.

The Dinosaur Reservation covers 203,965 acres.

## Hot-Dog Price Rise Whittles Bank Roll

*By the Canadian Press*

Montreal, July 8

Barthelemy Carons, charged with increasing the price of hot dogs at his roadside stand above the wartime prices and Trade Board ceiling, was fined $100 in court here yesterday.

# Tools for Rent Aiding Mining Of Mica in N.H.

**The Week in New Hampshire**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CONCORD, N. H., July 8—Mining equipment is being made available on a rental basis by a non-profit Federal organization to mine mica in New Hampshire. Gasoline-driven portable compressors, rock drills, hoists, and other such equipment are being rented by the Colonial Mica Corporation, a United States Government subsidized corporation.

Not only may this equipment be rented at low rates but appraisals of mica deposits will also be made. Much of the land that contains mica deposits is owned by farmers and others who cannot afford to finance mining operations, and many of them do not wish to sell their interests. The establishing of this plan to assist such persons is expected to boost mica operations, which have expanded a great deal in the last few months.

### *May 'Gas' Tax Drops*

New Hampshire's revenue from the gasoline tax or road toll has shown a drop of 30 per cent for May. Since February this year's revenue from this source has shown a drop for every month as compared with the corresponding month a year ago. But the drop for May is the most severe to date. Because of further automobile driving limitations, it is conceded that the drop probably has not hit the low-point.

So far the burden of this decrease has fallen on the State Highway Department, which has adopted the policy of no new construction for the duration. Whether this curtailment will offset the decreased revenue in the future remains to be seen.

### *Writers' Conference*

Plans are being completed for the annual Writers' Conference which will be held at the University of New Hampshire from Aug. 3-14. Among the writers who will assist aspiring authors through conferences, lectures, and personal criticisms of manuscripts will be Esther Forbes, whose "Paul Revere and the World He Lived In" is a current best seller and Book-of-the-Month selection; Robert P. T. Coffin, Pulitzer Prize poet, and Millen Brand, author of the novel "The Outward Room," which was also presented on the stage and screen. Other staff members will include Eric Kelly, juvenile novelist and professor of journalism at Dartmouth; Rolfe Humphries, poet, translator and editor; David Woodbury, nonfiction writer; Haydn Pearson, teacher and writer for magazines and newspapers, and Barbara Frost, publicity agent and editorial reader.

### *Status of State Police*

In retiring from his post as superintendent of the New Hampshire State Police, Col. George Colbath summarized the activities of this relatively new State department, which was organized in July, 1937. Its original personnel was the highway patrol that had been operated by the Motor Vehicle Department and the Bureau of Investigation, which was part of the Attorney General's Department.

Today the Department has a file of 35,000 criminal fingerprints, plus more than 100,000 civilian fingerprints. A teletype system has been developed linking the State organization with local police and State police outside of New Hampshire. A laboratory of ballistic, microscopic and photographic equipment has been developed.

The 45 cruiser cars operated by the Department have been equipped with two-way radio communication, and the entire personnel of the Department, as well as local and regional law enforcement officers, have been schooled at police schools sponsored by the State Police. Some of the members of the force have received additional training outside the State.

### *Boon in Sea Moss*

Sea moss gathering operations are under way at Rye Harbor, N. H. The shutting off of supplies from Ireland has caused new activity for the industry that once declined because of the competition from Ireland. Using long-handled rakes, men are gathering between 500 and 600 pounds a day each.

By using the sun-kiln process, the moss is bleached on the shore. The moss is shipped in 200-pound bales. During the last year the value of the moss has risen from three or four cents a pound to 24 cents a pound. There are approximately 300 different uses for the sea moss ranging from a base for chocolate milk drinks to iodine.

### *Lewis More Unpopular*

The Agricultural Council of New England now has a membership of about 200,000 farmers and expects to roll up a membership of twice that figure within a short time. This organization opposes the move of John L. Lewis to organize the farmers of New England. William J. Neal, President of the Council, says that "if Lewis gets the check-off he wants, he will get $1,000,000 annually from the pockets of New England farmers, and any possible cost of the Council and its program obviously will be minute by comparison."

Mr. Neal says that although the farmers have no quarrel with organized labor, that they do oppose a projected attempt of organized mine-workers to invade the field of agriculture. The Council has established a $15,000 a year budget, will hold its general meetings at Boston, but will maintain headquarters at Windsor, Vermont.

# Mobility Held Major Factor In Britain's War Production

*Continued from Page 1*

standing with both employers and workers, has established the present system of control, under which workers may be sent to any place where they are specially needed at any moment.

The reason that it has been possible to install such a drastic plan as this with full approval of all concerned, is that the Government, employers, and employees have each taken the others into their confidence as to what should be done, what can be done, and what way to do it best, according to Miss Bondfield.

"The whole thing," she asserts, "is a question of mutual confidence."

In planning every wartime control or restriction in England, she added, "the method has been more democratic than any used before, either in peace or war."

**Mobility Shown**

One example of mobility of labor which has attracted much favorable comment is the case of the dock workers. Wherever these dockers have lived, Miss Bondfield explained, slums have always developed—mainly because of the extreme irregularity of their employment.

For years Ernest Bevin, now Minister of Labor, dreamed of working out some plan under which this irregularity could be ironed out and the dockers' wives could be sure of regular weekly pay envelopes. And now, under the stress of war, inertia has been overcome and a plan of this kind has been established.

The dockers are given a standing wage in return for willingness to be transported to any port where a convoy of perhaps some 40 or 50 ships may slip in at night for quick unloading. They are willing, too, to work at demolition, bomb-crater filling, and other similar jobs for which they are well fitted, when no ships are in port to need their services.

Whether such plans can be carried over into peacetime, Miss Bondfield admitted frankly that she did not know, but their benefits are so obvious that it seems reasonable to suppose that they will be continued in some form.

**America's Interest**

The many representatives of American Labor groups who are attending the Wellesley Institute are deeply interested in the details of British plans of this kind. They have been bombarding Miss Bondfield with pertinent questions in the hope of benefiting by British experience in pressing for similar progress on this side of the Atlantic.

They are particularly interested in the results gained by the industrial councils in Britain. For one thing, they have learned, these councils pay much attention to the avoidance of fatigue in British plants. In many cases they have installed brighter lights, and have found that workers were happier and less tired as a result, and that output has gone up.

They are doing much, too, to counteract a form of mental depression known sometimes in England as "blackitis"—which results from hours of difficult transit in getting to and from work under blackout conditions. Attempts are made to brighten the atmosphere of plants both physically and mentally. Among other things, cheerful murals have been provided, and other steps have been taken to infuse gaiety into the atmosphere within plants, despite the pall of darkness outside, during night shifts. And in every case that this has been tried, output has been increased, Miss Bondfield stated.

**Good Meals**

British health experts believe that the fact that national health is better now than before the war, may be partly due to the provision of good, hot meals once a day in all large industrial plants. Every employer of 250 or more workers is required by law to furnish good canteen service. Hot meals are even sent down into the pits for coal miners.

"Though war is a terrible price to pay for such progress," Miss Bondfield declared, "it is a discipline for the British people which is bringing about a far greater unity than anyone could have dreamed of a few years ago."

Asked about the effect on family life of the general employment of women as well as of men in Britain today, Miss Bondfield admitted that it has disintegrated considerably. As a result, she suggested, postwar family life may be quite a different thing. With children accustomed to care in day nurseries and with whole families in the habit of eating at public kitchens away from home, home life—as far as the mother is concerned—may no longer center around the cook stove. In fact, she added, parents may be viewed by their children more as comrades than food providers.

**Britain's Taxes**

Replying to queries as to taxes in Britain, Miss Bondfield stated that it has been estimated that after paying taxes, not more than five people in the whole country will retain an income of more than $25,000 this year.

Miss Bondfield will give a lecture, open to the public, in Billings Hall tomorrow evening at 8:15 p. m. Her subject will be "British Labor and the War, and Post-war Reconstruction."

Tonight in the same hall, and at the same time Dr. Henry S. Bloch of the University of Chicago, will lecture on wartime finance policies.

# Canada Will Conscript Wealth If Needed for War, King Says

By Morris McDougall
*Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

OTTAWA, Juy 8—Canada stands ready "to conscript whatever wealth is necessary to distribute the burden of its war effort as equitably as possible," Prime Minister Mackenzie King has announced in the House of Commons.

The Prime Minister's statement came during a debate on the Government's proposed amendment to the National Resources Mobilization Act which would give the Government power to conscript both wealth and manpower by an order-in-council should the need arise.

The overseas service amendment passed its second or main reading by a vote of 158 to 54. Most of the opposition came from French-speaking Quebec where 47 out of the 65 members from that Province opposed the measure. It was from Quebec that the major opposition to the overseas aspect of conscription was voiced in the recent plebiscite.

In addition to the opposition of the Québecois, one Liberal from Ontario and six members of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation Party opposed the permissive overseas conscription bill. The Government, however, drew its support from the balance of its own Liberal Party from all the Provinces as well as from the Conservative members in the House and the Social Credit Party.

The opposition of the CCF was explained by M. J. Coldwell, leader of the Party, on the basis that it only served to delay complete mobilization of the country's resources and because the Government intended to bring in conscription if it ever did so by an order-in-council.

## Canada Widens Draft

OTTAWA, July 8 (AP)—A proclamation broadening Canada's compulsory military service to include single men and childless widowers from 20 to 40 years old was introduced in the House of Commons yesterday by War Services Minister T. J. Thorson.

Heretofore, 21 years was the lowest, and 35 the highest, ages at which men were called for service. Men married after July 15, 1940, are considered single for purposes of the call-up.

## Hungarian Radio Warns Rumanians And Slovakians

ISTANBUL, July 6. Delayed. (AP)—The Hungarian radio warned Rumania and Slovakia today that "the Hungarian Army is the best in Southeastern Europe and we remind small nations with imperialistic designs that they stand to lose their own territories."

"Hungary resents publications of Rumania and Slovakia," the Budapest broadcast went on in reviving the long-smoldering territorial quarrel between the Axis satellites.

"If Hungary faces a threat to her honor, she will know what to do."

The Turkish radio said this tirade was touched off by statements of the Rumanian and Slovak press and radio that Hungary was their "common enemy."

Hungary and Rumania have been at odds since the German-dictated award of a large slice of Transylvania to Hungary, and Slovakia recently renewed demands for return of territory Hungary got in the breakup of Czechoslovakia.


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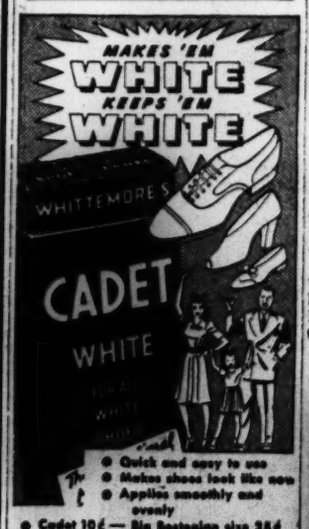


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# Bund Arrests End in Taking Of Its Counsel

NEW YORK, July 8 (AP)—Eleven of 29 persons indicted in the Government's coast-to-coast drive to put the German-American Bund "out of business' were held in high bail today as the FBI announced that all those concerned were now in federal custody.

The last of 26 named in indictments charging conspiracy to evade the Selective Service Act, conspiracy to counsel bund members to resist service in the U. S. armed forces or conspiracy to conceal Bund membership in alien registration, was arrested at New Haven, Conn., last night. He was Wilbur V. Keegan, counsel for the Bund until last January with offices at Teaneck, N. J.

The FBI offices in Hartford said Keegan probably would be given a hearing today.

Twenty had been pickel up in various sities immediately after the indictments; four others were arrested in the last few days and four more already were in internment camps.

Bail aggregating $95,000 was fixed for eight indicted on both counts who pleaded innocent before Federal Judge George C. Sweeney in New York. July 28 was set for the trial.

Gustav Elmer, National Treasurer, was held in $25,000, while bail for the other seven was fixed at $10,000 each. In Newark, August Klapprott, Eastern Bund leader; William Luedtke, Bund Secretary, and Ernst Martin Christoph, all indicted on both counts, were held in $10,000 bail each to await removal to New York.

Highest bail was fixed for the former Bund leader, Gerhard Wilhelm Kunze, recently captured in Mexico, who was held in $50,000 bail after pleading innocent to both indictments and to a third accusing him of violating the Selective Service Act in failing to notify his Draft Board of change of address. He is wanted also in Hartford on a Federal charge of violation of the 1917 Espionage Act.

In all 54 of the Bund's highest officers were objects of Federal proceedings. Aside from those named in the indictments, 25 others were being sought for denaturalization action.

Conviction on the indictment relating to the Bund's general policy of concealing its true nature and concealing the identity of its members may involve a sentence of two years and a fine of $10,000.

The charge relating to the campaign to make youths resist the Selective Service Act would make those convicted liable to a maximum of five years in prison and a fine of $10,000.


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# The Christian Science Monitor's Film Guide

**"What movies shall we see?"**

**Some of the shows now at your local theaters are worth while; others may be a disappointment. This Movie Guide gives you the information for deciding which are which. Some 200 pictures—virtually all those currently being shown—are briefly analyzed. With the local programs in your hand, you can check the pictures against this Guide, and turn guesswork into an intelligent choice.**

**For the benefit of parents, the films are classified by their suitability for (M) mature people; (Y) young people; (C) children.**

**The Movie Guide will be brought up to date and published weekly on Wednesdays.**

**ADVENTURES OF MARTIN EDEN**—Uneven but absorbing drama with harshness and brutality in portions of narrative. Well acted.—M. Y.

**AFFAIRS OF JIMMY VALENTINE**—Moderately entertaining comedy drama about radio idea man.—M. Y.

**ALIAS BOSTON BLACKIE** — Minor melodrama about reformed lawbreaker who becomes innocently involved in jail-break, and solves homicide case. M. Y.

**ALMOST MARRIED**—Trivial comedy about singer and socialite whose marriage of confenience turns out to be true love.—M. Y.

**ALWAYS IN MY HEART**—Modest melodrama introducing Gloria Warren, a lively and attractive coloratura.—M, Y. C.

**BABES ON BROADWAY** — Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland bright and talented in big musical, well furnished with production numbers, but script is tiresome.—M, Y, C.

**BAHAMA PASSAGE**—Handsome Technicolor photography decorates an implausible story of triangular pattern in the Bahamas.—M, Y.

**BALL OF FIRE**—Comedy about some scholars and assorted night club characters. More amusing for the linguistic twists and gags than for plot. —M. Y.

**BEYOND THE BLUE HORIZON**—Technicolor adventures of Dorothy Lamour and a pet chimpanzee in the jungle.—M. Y.

**BIRTH OF THE BLUES**—Sentimental songbag of popular tunes of the past effectively paraded in a fictional story about the origins of New Orleans jazz.—M, Y.

**BLUES IN THE NIGHT**—Hard-boiled melodrama about jazz musicians. Has drive and some expert performances. —M.

**BLUE, WHITE, AND PERFECT**—Conventional melodrama, with more emphasis on strong-arm action than adroitness.—M. Y.

**BORN TO SING**—Youthful talent in a song-and-dance show. Entertaining despite intrusion of conventional gangster motif.—M, Y.

**BROADWAY**—Modernized adaptation of comedy melodrama about murder and romance in a speakeasy of the Twenties. Well done of its type.—M. Y.

**BULLET SCARS**—Formula melodrama about doctor captured by gangsters. —M. Y.

**BUTCH MINDS THE BABY**—Comic hokum. Some uproariously funny business in this underworld item. —M. Y.

**CADET GIRL** — Second-rate musical about a West Point cadet who nearly gives up his army career to marry a night club singer.—M, Y.

**CANAL ZONE**—Routine action drama agreeably acted and liberally supplied with shots of planes in action. —M, Y. C.

**CAPTAINS OF THE CLOUDS**—Magnificent aerial photography and a number of interesting scenes at RCAF training centers. The story is the old one about business and romantic rivals who take their rivalry into the air.—M, Y.

**CASTLE IN THE DESERT**—Charlie Chan mystery melodrama with startling discoveries and comedy relief combined according to formula. —M, Y.

**CHOCOLATE SOLDIER**—Lavish musical frappe, with much singing to interrupt a plot considerably more innocuous than the original Mizner play about a jealous husband's masquerade to test his wife's fidelity. —M, Y.

**CONFIRM OR DENY**—Melodrama of uneven merit set in wartime London. Physical details realistically presented. Gallant deeds handled in sentimental manner.—M, Y.

**COURTSHIP OF ANDY HARDY** — Amusing adventures and mishaps, mingled with touches of pathos, understandingly written and neatly filmed.—M, Y, C.

**CROSSROADS** — Psychological melodrama. Well acted, sometimes tense, but unsatisfactory in its conclusion.—M, Y.

**DANGEROUSLY THEY LIVE** — Spy melodrama seeking excitement in suggestion of violence and peril. —M, Y.

**DESIGN FOR SCANDAL**—Program farce-romance, efficiently acted. —M, Y

**DR. BROADWAY**—Grade B melodrama about physician mistakenly suspected of murder.—M.

**DR. KILDARE'S VICTORY**—Routine installment, introducing an attractive ingenue, Ann Ayars. There is the usual comedy, melodrama, and operating-room scene.—M.

**DON'T GET PERSONAL**—Mild nonsense about eccentric heir and radio entertainers whom he attempts to help.—M. Y.

**EAGLE SQUADRON**—Tense and exciting scenes of air battle, London under fire, and Commando raid pegged on story about brash American pilot. Technically superior.—M. Y.

**FEMININE TOUCH** — Dull picture which upholds jealousy and brutality as laudable.—M.

**FINGERS AT THE WINDOW**—Comedy murder thriller. Well written, acted and directed. May be too horrific for some.—M.

**FLEET'S IN**—Song, dance and wise cracks by some musical comedy sailors on shore leave. Some tasteless humor, but otherwise shipshape film musical entertainment.—M, Y.

**FRIENDLY ENEMIES**—Old-fashioned comedy-drama hokum. M, Y.

**FRISCO LIL** — Loosely constructed gangster melodrama about girl law student who gets evidence to free her gambler father from charge of murder.—M. Y.

**GENTLEMAN AFTER DARK**—Sentimental crime melodrama.—M, Y.

**GHOST OF FRANKENSTEIN**—Pale but unpleasant carbon copy of horror-story idea.—M.

**GOLD RUSH**—Chaplin comedy that still seems one of the funniest of them all.—M. Y. C.

**GRAND CENTRAL MURDER** — Fairly entertaining mystery.—M. Y.

**GREAT MAN'S LADY** — Pretentious and sentimental story of long-suffering wife.—M. Y.

**GUERRILLA BRIGADE**—Thrilling account of how German invaders and local puppets were driven out of the Ukraine in 1918. Excitingly photographed and vividly acted.

**HELLZAPOPPIN** — Some hilarious cinema tricks in an otherwise conventional screen musical romance.—M. Y.

**H. M. PULHAM, ESQ.**—Touches of humor, satire, nostalgia, and sentiment. Complications of the last quarter of Marquand novel omitted from the film.—M. Y.

**HOW GREEN WAS MY VALLEY**—Tribute to courage, nobility, and the dignity of the human spirit make this tragic story of Welsh coal miners one of John Ford's greatest pictures. Acting superb. Much splendid singing by a Welsh male chorus.—M. Y.

**IN THIS OUR LIFE**—Bette Davis in unsparing characterization of a woman who wrecks other people's lives and finally her own. Several brilliant performances but material is harsh and unpleasant. Flight of a young Negro is treated with exceptional enlightenment.—M. Y.

**IN OLD CALIFORNIA**—Routine Western.—M. Y.

**IT HAPPENED IN FLATBUSH**—Sentimental comedy about major league baseball player who, after seven years' exile in the minor leagues, returns home to win back fame and honor. Moderately entertaining.—M. Y.

**I WAKE UP SCREAMING** — Tense melodrama, technically better done than the average of its kind, building an atmosphere of grimness and foreboding.—M.

**I WAS FRAMED**—Melodrama about crusading reporter, "framed" by political opponents who escapes jail, establishes himself under new name and is cleared by a confession.—M. Y.

**JOAN OF PARIS**—Melodrama about a Parisienne who sacrifices herself to aid a Free French flier and his four comrades. Marks Hollywood debut of Michele Morgan and Paul Henreid.—M, Y.

**JOE SMITH, AMERICAN**—Domestic comedy and action drama skillfully interwoven with legitimate patriotic theme. Some overstressing of brutality. M. Y.

**JOHNNY EAGER**—Melodrama about a gangster. Brutal and suggestive.—M.

**JUKE BOX JENNY**—Another "musical" snob is converted to swing.—M. Y.

**JUKE GIRL**—Melodrama about revolt of truck farmers against chiseling dictatorial wholesaler. Rough and tough but effectively done, except for protracted climax.—M.

**JUNGLE BOOK**—Technicolor photography of animals magnificent but film may be found labored by some and too horrific at times by others.—M, Y.

**KATHLEEN**—Except for a few passages that are engaging, humorous, or poignant, Shirley Temple's first film in a year is pedestrian and oversentimental.—M, Y, C.

**KEEP 'EM FLYING**—Abbott and Costello in their characteristic comedy manner in a story about the training of combat fliers, all aimed to secure laughter and thrills.—M, Y, C.

**KID GLOVE KILLER**—Neatly compounded detective melodrama.—M, Y.

**KINGS ROW**—Dreary and pointless rehearsal of human misery, with insanity, murder and suicide piled on one another.—M.

**KIPPS**—Unconventional comedy about provincial snobbery in early 1900's. Unhurried, excellently acted, full of exquisite little strokes to highlight detail.—M. Y.

**LADY IN A JAM**—Fluffy and often hilarious satirical farce. Delightfully acted.—M. Y.

**LABURNUM GROVE** — Odd mesalliance between English family comedy and polite crime melodrama, about a cheery British suburbanite who turns out to be a counterfeiter.—M. Y.

**LADY FOR A NIGHT**—Implausible costume drama.—M.

**LADY HAS PLANS**—Entertaining combination of farce and spy melodrama. M. Y.

**LADY IS WILLING** — Begins with amusing comedy—ends with overdone pathos, centering on hospital operation.—M. Y.

**LARCENY, INC.**—Underworld farce. Confused ethics and elemetary humor.—M. Y.

**LOOK WHO'S LAUGHING**—Minor but entertaining comedy.—M, Y, C.

**LOUISIANA PURCHASE**—Rowdy fun in handsome Technicolor frame. Irving Berlin's delightful score has been slighted, and so has good taste now and then.—M, Y.

**MAJOR BARBARA**—Skillful adaptation of Shaw's play, excellently acted. Even better than the play is the foreward by the author, speaking from his home in England, directly in the line of German bombers.—M, Y.

**MALE ANIMAL**—Academic freedom, entrenched trusteeship, and football involved in campus free-for-all. Resulting fun almost always excellent, and freedom of speech wins the day. There is one lengthy sequence of intoxication.—M, Y.

**MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER** — Comedy of insult. Monty Woolley repeats his Broadway performance with benefit of close-ups. Entertaining for those who relish this kind of comedy writing.—M, Y.

**MAYOR OF 44TH STREET**—Pedestrian melodrama with swing music interludes. Hoodlumism featured in story. —M.

**MELODY LANE**—Musical film with comedy trimmings, running pretty much to pattern.—M, Y.

**MISS ANNIE ROONEY**—Shirley Temple as a poor girl who once more conquers high society. Routine, but the youngsters act it believably.—M. Y. C.

**MISTER V**—Spy melodrama, with Leslie Howard posing as an inoffensive professor who leads students on a holiday (1939) excursion to Germany. Coincidental escape of several anti-Nazis puzzles the Gestapo and excites the spectator.—M, Y.

**MOKEY**—Restraint and sincerity in story of young wife who begins to understand lively but inarticulate little stepson before it is too late. Unpretentious, affecting.—M. Y.

**MOONLIGHT IN HAWAII** — Slender musical about two partners each of whom decides to save his business by marrying a wealthy widow. Leon Errol repeats his familiar drunken scene.—M, Y.

**MOONTIDE**—Effective and often moving study in character, with mutual affection and decency saving two people from misery.—M. Y.

**MR. BUG GOES TO TOWN**—Emphasis upon the grotesque as comedy rather than on the beautiful or the fantastically satiric. Final sequences exciting and imaginative. M, Y, C.

**MRS. MINIVER**—Jan Struther's heroine in M-G-M tribute to Britons under fire. Some artificiality, but several superlative performances. Many will find film inspiring and moving.—M, Y.

**MURDER IN THE BIG HOUSE**—Two reporters solve prison murder bard way in routine mystery melodrama. —M. Y.

**MY FAVORITE BLONDE**—One of Bob Hope's best.—M, Y, C.

**MY FAVORITE SPY**—Another in series of spy stories about chuckleheaded hero who tracks down foreign agents. —M, Y.

**MY GAL SAL**—Fairly entertaining but rather overdone musical in high Technicolor.—M. Y.

**NIGHT OF JAN 16**—Moderately effective mystery melodrama, which alters considerably the stage play from which it was taken.—M, Y.

**NINE BACHELORS** — Sacha Guitry's fabulous farce in which tenderness combines with sly humor.—M, Y.

**NO HANDS ON THE CLOCK**—Mystery melodrama, mingling excitement with comedy. About average of its kind. M, Y.

**NORTH TO THE KLONDIKE**—Fairly effective routine melodrama about homesteaders versus crooked miners. —M, Y.

**NATIVE LAND**—Violent and moving, semi-documentary, based on findings of La Follette Civil Liberties investigation and other factual material. Excellently acted. Commentary, brilliantly spoken and sung by Paul Robeson.—M, Y.

**ONE FOOT IN HEAVEN**—Hartzell Spence's biography of his Methodist clergyman father in an ambitious screen version. Humorous, dramatic, and sentimental by turns. M, Y, C.

**PACIFIC RENDEZVOUS**—Naval code expert deciphers secret message to save American troop transport.—M, Y.

**PARIS CALLING**—A persuasive emotional actress, Elisabeth Bergner, makes the best of a poor script in a second-rate spy story. Opening scenes are moving and effective. —M, Y.

**PLAYMATES**—John Barrymore's burlesque of himself and Kay Kyser's version of "Romeo and Juliet." Entertainment depends on point of view.—M, Y.

**PASHA'S WIVES**—Atmospherically effective at outset, but grows less interesting toward the end. Well acted. M, Y.

**POWDER TOWN** — Absent-minded professor versus spies.—M, Y.

**QUIET WEDDING** — From England comes a tale, told with wisdom, humor, and some poignance, about a girl who wanted a quiet wedding and didn't get it. Excellent cast.—M, Y.

**REAP THE WILD WIND**—Film telling of fight of lawyer against shipwrecking pirates off Florida Keys in 1840's. Long, large, and dull—M, Y, C.

**RED TANKS**—Moderately interesting lesson in Soviet tank tactics, with several vividly exciting moments.—M, Y.

**REMARKABLE ANDREW**—A staunch admirer of Andrew Jackson receives a "visitation" from the old warrior. Although not entirely successfull in its fantasy, this is a stimulating comedy, with high intentions. —M, Y

**REMEMBER PEARL HARBOR**—About the soldier who breaks all the rules but winds up hero in last reel.—M, Y.

**REMEMBER THE DAY**—Exquisite film comedy, told and acted with affection, humor, and tenderness. Adaptors and director have preserved the emotional quality of the original play, greatly assisted by a superlative cast. M, Y, C.

**RIDE 'EM COWBOY**—Slapstick comedy in the characteristic manner of Abbott and Costello. A farcical chase is in their best vein, but some of their other antics do not seem quite up to average.—M, Y, C.

**RIGHT TO THE HEART**—Comedy romance of familiar type, provided with amusing decorations about rejuvenation of playboy who goes into training as a boxer.—M, Y.

Wide World

**Shirley Temple**
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## Recent Releases

**ARE HUSBANDS NECESSARY**—Occasionally offensive marital farce, slightly reminiscent of "Dulcy."—M.

**I MARRIED AN ANGEL**—Loosely woven musical, with an unhappy air of sophistication and poor taste, about a Budapest banker who dreams that one of the humblest of his secretaries is an angel whom he marries. Distantly derived from Rodgers and Hart show of same name.—M.

**JACKASS MAIL**—Customary Wallace Beery comedy melodrama in which Mr. Beery drives a mail wagon in pioneer California, gets into mischief, and courts Marjorie Main.—M. Y.

**MAGNIFICENT DOPE**—Intermittently amusing farce in which Vermont rustic teaches some high-pressure New Yorkers to relax.—M. Y.

**THIS IS THE ENEMY**—Six episodes, mostly in occupied countries, set forth this Soviet view of German barbarism, cowardice, and cruelty. Outright propaganda, but capably directed and brilliantly acted.—M. Y.

**UNITED WE STAND**—Grim record of aggression from Versailles to 1941. Using tragic effects of division as object lesson, it stresses need for collaboration by the United Nations. Sketchy and superficial, but the theme is well developed and there are excellent views of historical figures.—M. Y.

**RINGS ON HER FINGERS**—Tedious narrative with dubious moral.—M. Y.

**RIO RITA**—Abbott and Costello again, with a baggage car full of gags.—M. Y. C.

**RISE AND SHINE**—Broad spoof of football pictures. Jack Oakie is often funny as the unintellectual pigskin hero who makes the final touchdown in his sleep, foiling the crooked gamblers.—M. Y. C.

**ROXIE HART**—Rowdy comedy about a small-time entertainer who, expecting acquittal confesses, for the sake of publicity, to a murder her husband committed.—M.

**SABOTEUR**—Exciting, well acted, violent, and controversial spy thriller. —M. Y.

**SHADOW OF THE THIN MAN**—Occasionally amusing and exciting, but in other portions tiresome and objectionable. Drinking overstressed.—M.

**SHANGHAI GESTURE**—Slow, bombastic, and absurdly melodramatic. —M.

**SHIP AHOY**—Musical with dancers and comedians on job of tracking down spies.—M. Y.

**SHIPS WITH WINGS**—Poorly made British film about cashiered flier who makes hero's sacrifice. Some interesting material on function of fleet air-arm.—M. Y.

**SING FOR YOUR SUPPER**—Familiar type of light entertainment, mingling romance and comedy.—M. Y.

**SING YOUR WORRIES AWAY**—Dud song writer doesn't know he's to inherit $3,000,000. But gangsters do and try to get rid of him. Mediocre.—M. Y.

**SKYLARK**—Slight comedy with accent on romance, deriving from play of same name by Samson Raphaelson. Unevenly entertaining.—M. Y.

**SMALL TOWN DEB**—Domestic comedy with a slow-paced story, amusing in part.—M. Y. C.

**SON OF FURY**—High-colored, period-costume melodrama, done on elaborate scale, with fisticuffs and brutality punctuating story that lags in places. Some first-rate acting.—M. Y.

**SONG OF THE ISLANDS**—Familiar type of musical comedy. Technicolor photography.—M. Y.

**STORK PAYS OFF**—Mildly entertaining farce about gangsters who find themselves being reformed by running a day nursery.—M. Y.

**SUBMARINE RAIDER**—Slender melodrama about submarine crew prevented from sending warning of Pearl Harbor.—M. Y.

**SUICIDE SQUADRON**—Excellent British film about Polish composer-pianist who faces question of staying in U. S. A., or of returning to England as RAF pilot. Sensitively directed and acted.—M. Y

**SULLIVAN'S TRAVELS** — Oblique comedy drama, replete with satire, paradox, and irony. Harshness of realistic detail and superficiality of conclusion produce a dissatisfying result.—M. Y.

**SUSPICION**—Thriller, full of grim detail, but only on occasion reminiscent of the best Hitchcock.—M.

**SWAMP WATER**—Jean Renoir's first American picture, a somewhat old-fashioned melodrama set against the Okefenokee swamp region of Georgia. Violence and primitive values characterize the narrative. Well acted.—M. Y.

**SYNCOPATION**—Developments in jazz and blues music, outlined in entertraining musical.—M. Y.

**TAKE A LETTER, DARLING** — Dull and offensive comedy about woman advertising executive.—M.

**TARGET FOR TONIGHT** — Brilliant, effective and emotional British documentary about a bombing raid. Marvelously photographed, and acted with casual and unaffected restraint by members of the R. A. F.—M. Y. C.

**TARZAN'S NEW YORK ADVENTURES**—One of the funniest efforts of the year.—M. Y. C.

**TARZAN'S SECRET TREASURE**—Some grown-ups will find this very funny. Scenes of crocodiles eating men reduce the films suitability for younger audiences.—M. Y.

**TEN GENTLEMEN FROM WEST POINT**—Much brutality in presumably fictionalized account of Military Academy beginnings.—M.

**THE BUGLE SOUNDS**—Mixture of comedy and melodrama with Wallace Beery as veteran cavalry sergeant, with a predilection for alcohol.—M. Y.

**THE INVADERS**—British film, produced in Canada, about six marooned U-boat seamen. Propaganda interferes with the pace necessary in a chase picture. Well acted and photographed, exciting on occasion, but not over-credible.—M. Y.

**THE SPOILERS** — Another story of honky tonk queen.—M.

**THE MEN IN HER LIFE**—Lachrymose tale about a carnival rider who became the world's greatest ballerina. —M.

**THE PRIME MINISTER**—Fairly interesting but not altogether accurate account of Disraeli's political rise with special attention to his happy married life. Contemporary implications seem forced at times.—M, Y, C.

**THE TUTTLES OF TAHITI**—Aimless film about clan whose shiftless and amoral ways are more often dull than amusing.—M.

**THE WIFE TAKES A FLIER**—Farce about American RAF flier grounded in Holland. Based on mistaken notion that there is anything funny about German invasion.—M.

**THEY DIED WITH THEIR BOOTS ON**—Lengthy account of General Custer, which contains considerable historical inaccuracy. Aside from exciting cavalry charges, is routine.—M, Y.

**THIS ENGLAND**—Considerably below caliber of recent information and propaganda films the British have been making.—M, Y, C.

**THIS TIME FOR KEEPS**—Minor domestic comedy about a young husband working in his father-in-law's office.—M, Y.

**THIS ABOVE ALL**—The usual romance against a war background. Prettily done and well acted but point of novel lost.—M, Y.

**THIS GUN FOR HIRE**—Story of hired killer. Fantastic at times often cinematically shrewd and effective. Much brutality. Remarkable performance by Alan Ladd, newcomer.—M.

**TO BE OR NOT TO BE**—Melodrama with comedy in which two matinee idols baffle the Gestapo. Some introductory passages seem in poor taste. Otherwise this is one of the best and most exciting pictures of its kind.—M, Y.

**TORPEDO BOAT** — Melodrama about reckless young designer of streamlined speedboat.—M, Y, C.

**TO THE SHORES OF TRIPOLI**—Scenes of rigorous training of Marines and magnificent color photography of night target practice relieve otherwise routine melodrama.—M, Y, C.

**TORTILLA FLAT**—Artificially distorts Well-meant effort to capture feeling of Steinbeck's story about happy-go-lucky Paisano characters. Fear and superstition romanticized.—M.

**TOWER OF TERROR**—Gruesome English thriller with Wilfrid Lawson as deranged lighthouse keeper.—M.

**TRUE TO THE ARMY**—Pleasant amusing and modestly tuneful little musical comedy—M, Y.

**TWIN BEDS** — Dull and tasteless adaptation of a 1914 Broadway farce. —M. Y.

**TWO-FACED WOMAN**—Offensive material in an obviously expensive production about a ski instructress who, to win her husband's interest, masquerades as her worldly twin sister.—M.

**TWO YANKS IN TRINIDAD**—Slapdash comedy and excitement.—M, Y.

**UNHOLY PARTNERS** — Conventional melodrama which deals with the feud between a publisher and the gambler who helped him to found his paper M, Y.

**VALLEY OF THE SUN**—Undistinguished Western against background of 1880's. Horses appear to be tripped and a person of arrested mental development is used for comedy purposes.—M.

**VANISHING VIRGINIAN** — Leisurely yarn about a judge recording comic and sentimental episodes, domestic as well as political. Frank Morgan gives humorously patrician portrayal as judge.—M. Y.

**WEEK END FOR THREE**—Farce about a wife's efforts to win her husband back from his work. Good enough to make one wish it were better.—M. Y.

**WE WERE DANCING**—Dubious comedy about pair of professional guests, whose marriage eliminates their usefulness of hostesses and drives the husband into employment.—M.

**WHAT'S COOKIN'**—Swing musical pot boiler.—M. Y

**WHO IS HOPE SCHUYLER?**—Formula murder mystery.—M. Y.

**WILD BILL HICKOK RIDES**—Devotees of the fast, noisy, rough, uncomplicated Western will find this one has all the trimmings.—M. Y. C.

**WINGS OF VICTORY** — Biographical film about a Soviet air hero. Brilliantly photographed and acted.—M, Y

**WHISPERING GHOSTS**—One of the funnier farce thrillers about make-believe detective on trail of killers. — M. Y.

**WOMAN OF THE YEAR**—Amusing romantic slapstick about lady pundit married to laconic sports writer. Drinking sequences and some innuendo. Acting and direction skillful.—M.

**WORKERS, LET'S GO**—Moderately entertaining comedy imported from prewar Czechoslovakia. Slapstick predominates.—M, Y.

**YANKEE DOODLE DANDY** — James Cagney's superb playing and dancing plus George M. Cohan's tunes dominate biography of song-and-dance man. Entertaining musical.—M, Y, C.

**YANK ON THE BURMA ROAD** — Though it has its points, story of New York taxi driver leading Burma convoy does not compare in excitement with scenes of trucks making hazardous way over strategic highway.—M, Y

**YOUNG AMERICA**—Minor but generally pleasant mixture of comedy, romance and melodrama.—M, Y, C.

**YOU'RE IN THE ARMY NOW**—Jimmy Durante suffers a technical defeat at the hands of the director and scenarists, whose gags are preposterous more than funny.—M, Y.

# British Homes Shift to 'Utility' Basis

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, July 8—New restrictions which have just been placed on production of nonessential goods mean that after Aug. 1 not only industry but shops and homes in Britain will be very nearly on a total war basis.

The manufacture of many articles is to be completely prohibited after the end of this month. Pianos, trunks, most toys, games, certain kinds of jewelry, cutlery and glassware are among the large number of things that no longer will be produced. Strict control is to be imposed on the manufacture and sale of a great many more articles, including furniture and other household goods which henceforth will be produced along utility lines at specified prices.

The purpose of these new restrictions is to insure maximum efficiency of the war effort both in men and materials. It is estimated that some 30,000 workers will be released from luxury and nonessential industries and become available for war factories. In addition, great quantities of materials and transport are expected to be diverted to war purposes.

While the order takes effect on Aug. 1, for some of the smallest factories where the hardship would be too great the ban won't apply until Oct. 1. The keynote of the new policy, as announced July 3 by Mr. Hugh Dalton, President of the Board of Trade, is to be "utility." After the earlier introduction of utility clothes, Britain now is to have utility homes. Not only furniture but dishes, cups, glassware, cutlery, towels, sheets, and many other household goods are to be designed and produced in great quantities along utility lines. Simplification and standardization is to be the rule. In the case of furniture, a special committee will design simplified chairs, tables, beds, and chests of drawers, capable of being produced quickly and cheaply.

This new utility furniture and other controlled household goods, however, won't be available to the public until late autumn, and the Board of Trade urges people to postpone purchases wherever possible until the utility product comes on the market.

In the meantime, there is already noticeable a serious shortage of household goods and other articles. For instance, the fact that the manufacture of certain things such as pianos has continued does not mean that they are now to be had in anything like a normal supply. The new order bans the production of hand-operated lawn mowers, but it actually has been impossible for many months to buy a lawn mower in most parts of England. The same thing applies to many sporting goods such as tennis balls.

The new announcement explains that in sporting goods, preference has been given to production of articles for football, cricket, hockey, and other games which can be played by large groups. Golf balls are completely out of bounds for the duration.

## Defense Aids Face Call of Factories

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Washington, July 8

Demands of productive industry for manpower in Britain is partly responsible for the decision to release one third of the people working in the civil defense services and one sixth of those in the National Fire Service in Great Britain, according to the Department of Commerce here.

Other reasons back of the move which was announced by the British Minister of Home Security, include recognition of the need for replacing defensive thinking by an offensive will to victory, recognition that complete immunity from danger is unobtainable, and the wastefulness of maintaining a large number of whole-time staffs standing by night and day.

# California Group Builds Real 'Home' for Children

By Nate White

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

Los Altos, Calif.

Near here in the sun-swept rolling hills, young children from broken homes are finding that home is what you make it, and they are making theirs delightfully happy.

A number of years ago a group of men and women recognized that happy homes are the bulwarks of freedom and democracy and the best guarantee that this Nation will remain strong. They set about the seemingly complex task of providing a home, free of an institutional atmosphere, for boys and girls of broken families. They called the home "Our Children's Home, Inc."

The ideals set for this home were high. First of all it was to be home, not "a home." It was to be full of freedom, joy, love, and responsibility. In it children were not to be regimented. They were to be cared for, guided, and helped. All the qualities of a normal home were embodied in "Our Children's Home."

In San Francisco a dwelling was equipped, and here children helped build the traditions and the responsibilities of their new home. After having reached this point of development, the sponsors of the home believed they were on their way. It was all pioneer work. It was new. But courage and persistence won for the children a new definition of home.

When the opportunity came last spring to acquire "Twelveacres," a beautifully situated country place near here, the sponsors felt strong enough and experienced enough to take the new step. "Twelveacres" was acquired, and moving day was set for the end of May. Shortly the residents tripled in number. The outdoors was theirs. There were fruit trees to help care for, fruit to pick, and a "Victory Garden" to help cultivate. For play, there are picnics, the usual outdoor games, and playground equipment. A playground director was provided. Swimming each day in the "Twelveacres" pool is part of the fun.

Wisely, "Twelveacres" is not set up as merely a place to play, however. Like all normal homes, it is carrying out the traditions of responsibility, friendship, and sharing the work. The bigger children help with the dishes and with sprinkling and mowing the lawns. They help thin the fruit and pick it and pack it.

Gardens at "Twelveacres" contain many beautiful flowers. These the children pick, sort, and pack for sale at the flower market. Like all normal homes, the practical problems of family affairs are handled co-operatively and democratically. The children make their own beds and help keep their rooms clean.

At this time "Twelveacres" is serving a specific need in providing a home for children whose parent or parents have gone into war work. Mothers have received opportunities to accept good positions in war industries, and they have the satisfaction of knowing their children have everything they would want them to have, including valuable friendships.

"Twelveacres" is prepared to take a large number of children from the cities in the event that should become necessary.

The serious side of home is not neglected, either. Morning assemblies are held for the older children, and story and study hours for all are parts of each day. Time for quiet and time for play as well as time for chores are part of the program.

"Twelveacres" has become of wide interest throughout Northern California. It is so new many people wish to visit it. One Sunday, quite unexpectedly, 100 visitors showed up, and when a housewarming picnic was held, 200 friends brought their lunches and enjoyed the day.

It is this informal, friendly, hospitable atmosphere which characterizes "Twelveacres" and proves it is different from the usual conception of a community home for children.

Recently, when a State of California social worker visited "Twelveacres," she liked this "non-institutional" atmosphere to such an extent she asked if she could bring other social workers to see how a dwelling could be made a home in all the warm meaning of that beautiful word.

No limits have been set on "Twelveacres." Children may come from any part of the Pacific Coast area. According to Mrs. Helen E. White, the resident manager, one reaches "Twelveacres" from San Francisco by going south on El Camino Real. "Turn right on the Los Altos Road, go to Pine Lane, and turn right. 'Twelveacres' is at the end of the lane."

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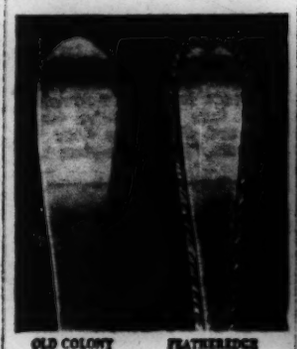

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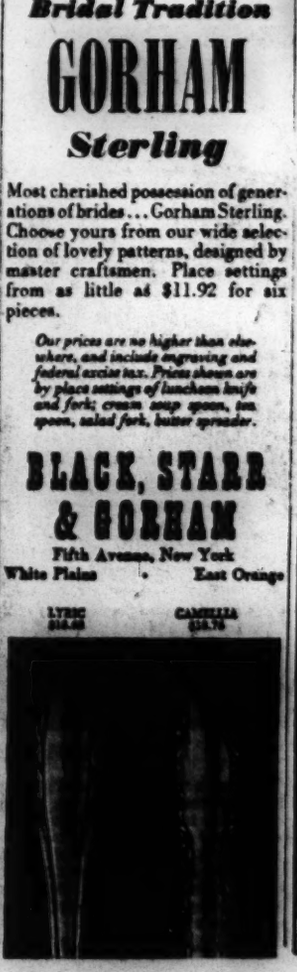

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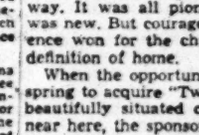

Major
FRANK CAPRA
(who modestly leaves out his own "It Happened One Night", "Mr. Deeds", etc.) picks his all-time ten-best film list and of course includes M-G-M's
Mrs. Miniver
The others are:
TABU
BIRTH OF A NATION
SEVENTH HEAVEN
THE BIG PARADE
ALL QUIET ON THE WESTERN FRONT
THE HERO
MUTINY ON THE BOUNTY
THE STORY OF LOUIS PASTEUR
ONE HUNDRED MEN AND A GIRL
See
MRS. MINIVER
Coming Soon!
M. G. M. Studios, Culver City, Calif.

*Tuesday, Friday—News, Homemaking, Food*
*Wednesday—Fashions, Interior Decoration*
10P

# Today's Woman

*The Christian Science Monitor*
*Wednesday, July 8, 1942*

## August Sales Beckon New Homemakers

By Irwin Spear

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

"Furniture is going to cost more after the war," predicts a dealer whose experience reaches back to World War I. He recalls that although the war ended in 1918, prices did not reach their peak until 1920. If history conforms to its traditional repeat pattern, anyone who buys furniture now, he points out, is making a wise investment.

Quite apart from a probable postwar price rise there are immediate good reasons for buying furniture now. It is one of the few things still untaxed, has not been rationed, contributes permanently to the comfort and attractiveness of the home. And what adds more to the amenities of living? These considerations are particularly pertinent now that we are right on the verge of the annual furniture sales. This above all is the accepted time for engaged couples to sally forth seeking the "makings" of home.

**Right Choice Important**

Whether theirs is to be a tiny kitchenette apartment or an enchanting suburban cottage nestled among arching trees and embowered in flowering shrubbery, how important to them is the right choice of every stick of furniture that goes into it! Some things they know are "musts"—a sofa or love seat and two or three really comfortable chairs for the living room; bed, dresser, and chest of drawers for their bedroom. And whether they have a formal dining room or just a breakfast nook, some sort of table-and-chair group must be provided for meals. These are essentials. Such incidental pieces as small tables, bookcases, desk, mirrors, can wait if need be. There is always a possibility that they will show up accommodatingly among the wedding gifts.

Usually the prospective homemakers will have talked things over and arrived at some idea of what they want. A decision must be made between the relative merits of maple and mahogany, of Colonial and Modern design, of matched sets and assembled pieces. Where they have doubts or differences of opinion they will do well to submit the moot questions to the salesman from whom their purchase is made and rely on his judgment. He has had no end of experience in starting homes. So many other couples have come to him with their problems—usually the selfsame—that he has them all classified and the answer ready. They are no longer problems to him. He will ask a few questions and promptly offer the right solution.

**What Kind Is It?**

First he will want to know something about the home to be. Is it a house or apartment? How many rooms has it? What is their size and outlook? With these facts in hand and an inkling of personal preferences he can counsel intelligently. And home-starters may confidently follow his advice, for the seasoned salesman realizes that every home he launches successfully carries a potential of friendship that will go along with him to the end of the venture.

Where the salesman is also a decorator and the prospective home has been definitely chosen, he will want to have a look at it firsthand. By so doing he can make specific and constructive suggestions. This is a service many stores gladly render without charge because they know it adds greatly to the customer's satisfaction.

With fall stocks already on display for the coming sales and early birds assured of choicest picking, not alone the engaged couples but all homemakers will find a trip to the home-furnishing stores worth taking at this time. It may make you a bit dissatisfied with your home "as is." But perhaps that's as it should be. No doubt some changes and replacements have long been in order. They will prove as refreshing to you as to your rooms and certainly anything that helps to inspire a victorious spirit is needed now.

**Changes Due to War**

But don't be surprised if your shopping discloses many changes in styles and construction. They are the inevitable effects of war. You will notice more tight seats in upholstered furniture since down and kapok are "frozen." Probably there will be more wood arms; fewer coverings with wool content. There is even talk of springs made from laminated wood since metal is "out" for the duration.

Mahogany is more and more going into planes and ships because it is easy to work, free from knots and takes finishes well. Cypress is a new note for porch and outdoor furniture, replacing Malayan rattan. Finishes will be new and different.

Those who are enjoying war workers' incomes now have the opportunity to own better furniture and more of it. Those whose incomes have not kept pace with the cost of living may find it necessary to get along with fewer or less expensive things or they may start a "fix it" drive, rehabilitating what they have. The down-at-heel mattress or out-at-elbow sofa can be made like new. A coat of paint will do wonders for an old bedroom set. Cleaning and mending takes years off the looks and adds them to the wear of rugs and carpets. If these seasonal revampings are so resultful in ordinary times, how much more important now when clearer than ever above war's alarms and distractions rings the old refrain, "There's no place like home."

Ralph Samuels, by a Staff Photographer

**Upper left: Painted furniture, new or old, is attractive for a bedroom. The Drexel painted furniture shown here is in a warm tan decorated with gay flower motifs in yellow, rose, and green. The dressing-table base may be used either as a desk or dressing table. From Robert Keith, Kansas City. Upper right: Furnishings for a Pacific Modern den. The sectional bookcase with closed base is of wood in a very light wheat finish. The broad couch has three sections, all the same size, both ends alike. From Barker Bros., Los Angeles. Lower: Yellow organdy curtains with borders and tiebacks of glazed chintz make an attractive center of interest for this dining end of an apartment living room. The chintz combines blue and heliotrope. The Regency table and chairs make decorative living-room pieces when not in use for dining. At R. H. Stearns, Boston.**

## Simple Flowers Make Best Bouquets, Says Ann Hagan

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

A tight little bunch of scarlet geraniums in a small metal hand against the broad paneled door of one of Murray Hill's fine old stables was the sole clue I could discover to the flower shop of Ann Hagan. But really that was enough. On second thought I knew this would be just the kind of place a genius with flowers would choose for her flower shop.

Even after I had thrust my way through the heavy door, I was not inside the shop, however, but in a mysterious passage which shared its gloom with fragments of Roman columns and pieces of Etruscan ironwork. This led to a sunny courtyard where horses once thumped their restless feet and phaetons and carriages rattled over the cobblestones. At the far side rose a flight of wooden stairs, and windows of a bygone time looked down from their ancient frame building with lifted eyebrows, as though in a state of constant amazement at the sight of anyone coming in. Yes, this must be the place.

Ann Hagan opened the door herself—tall and willowy, with copper-colored hair. Her gray-green Irish eyes smiled a shy welcome.

**No Ordinary Shop**

Here was no florist's shop in the generally-accepted sense of the word. Far from it. It was a workshop teeming with imagination—a large bare room with a pot-bellied stove, a couple of doubtful chairs, and everything you could think of pertaining to flowers in a grand clutter on two long trestle tables—little piles of dirt, flowerpots, and all kinds of leafy plants in various states of disharbille. The place teemed with ideas. They seemed inspired by the paint pots and brushes, perhaps the tangled mass of bright excelsior, and the strange assortment of receptacles waiting to be stuffed with flowers. But in all this florist's paradise there was not a flower in sight.

"We keep them in our butcher's icebox," Miss Hagan explained with an airy wave of her hand that indicated a red monstrosity that stood clumsily in the background.

"I never dreamed of having a florist's shop," said Miss Hagan. Landscape gardening was what I started out to do. Flower shops seemed so stuffy and overpowering. I never liked them. Everything in a florist shop seemed to be judged by size. Too few people thought about or bought the light, entertaining kind of flowers I like—flowers that are just whimsical and gay.

"My feeling is that people should do more flower-fixing themselves. It's not necessary to wait for special occasions or particularly grand flowers. Any simple ones will do. One of my pet arrangements involves the use of local foliage—grasses, tender branches from trees, spears from privet bushes, bits of parsley—whatever comes to hand. In a garden, flowers are always tied to the landscape with grasses, trees, and greens. When you take them away from their setting, they miss something of their natural loveliness. When you combine flowers with leaves, you add interest and supplement the picture, even though the leaves may have no real relation to the flowers.

**Nothing Is More Useful**

"When you have short-stemmed flowers, or want to make a low table arrangement, nothing is more useful than these greens. They serve as holders to keep the flowers in place. Ends of rhododendron, for example, galax, and magnolia leaves make wonderful bases for stort-stemmed flowers, for older flowers, and for those that have snapped off short. Full-blown roses can be wonderfully pleasing against these generous and sturdy leaves."

Miss Hagan opened the doors of the cupboards lining one side of the room. Here she keeps the containers she uses for some of her charming flower arrangements.

"You can see how utterly simple and inexpensive these are," she pointed out, as we glanced over fluted jelly molds, tin cake pans, low wooden cheese boxes, and plant saucers. "I gild or paint the jelly molds, and shellac and paint the cheese boxes. They're quite delightful filled with the flowers of red or white geraniums. We like, too, goblets of all sorts and these old-fashioned cups that were popular in the Gay Nineties with their sentimental mottoes, in faded gold letters—"Lovely Giver," "A Present," or "Think of Me." They make pleasing flower containers, and people love them even today. All anyone has to do is to look on the top shelves of her china closet, and she'll find endless things that will lend themselves to flower arrangements, from soup tureens to the old moustache cups that father used to prize."

## Fire-Building Hints for Those Who Are Going to Burn Wood

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Some of my friends are troubled about oil deliveries. "Aren't you glad you burn wood?" they ask.

Though it will not be hard to keep warm for the next few months, if a change seems wisest, the best time to prepare for it is in mild weather. Wood seems a logical wartime fuel for wood country.

Heating by stoves uses about half as much fuel as heating by furnace. From 8-12 cords a year is a usual order for a house heated by wood stoves; 20 cords for a furnace-heated house.

A few heavy armfuls of wood must be carried daily in winter, but as fires are never allowed to go entirely out, it is no trick to rebuild them, and little or no kindling must be prepared. As most people want to know just how things will be in winter, before they change their fuel, and because they need to know before they buy stoves, I make the following points.

First, do not think that using a wood stove is a Spartanic discipline compelling the family to live in one room all winter, or to dress in the freezing cold in the morning. Provide two stoves—which should heat comfortably four downstairs rooms—and keep the second floor warm enough for sleeping. And see that at least one stove is large enough to hold fire all night. This should be of upright design, with a firebox at least 20 inches deep. The second stove may be smaller, and may be longer and shallower, if desired, to give quick heat for cooking, but the firebox should not be smaller, and should preferably be larger than that of an old-fashioned range.

As the cost of heat goes up, the economical homemaker will provide warm footgear in order to save fuel.

"Don't you have to jump up every few minutes to stoke a wood fire?"

"Only with small stoves. With a large stove, you put on a large quantity of wood, then turn the drafts nearly off. It will go for hours without attention. When the lower log is consumed, the one above falls into place—self-stoking. In extremely cold weather the drafts are turned on farther, and the fuel is consumed more rapidly, but an average winter "Stoking Schedule" is something like this: Before going to bed, "bank" the fire—that is, pile the stove full of wood, putting a dry piece on the hot coals, then packing the rest with greener or wetter wood. Wait until the dry wood has begun burning well, then shut off the drafts, or nearly (depending on the stove and fuel). In the early morning there is a burst of heat that keeps the house warm till you arise and find there are still hot coals.

With a shovel, transfer some to the smaller stove; put fuel in both. Let both fires burn briskly till breakfast is cooked and the house warmed. Then turn down the drafts. By noon, the smaller fire is out, but is not needed. The other is refueled and burns till time to get dinner, then is refueled again, and burns till time to be banked for the night.

A wood stove is not primitive. It is a well-designed ingenious machine for producing heat. Study your stoves and their drafts until you understand them. A bed of ashes is needed to protect the fire box and provide insulation, but should not be allowed to get so deep that it clogs the drafts. Build a fire in three layers—while one is burning, another is catching and a third drying out.

Stove pipes need to be cleaned every two weeks to avoid chimney fires; chimneys, about twice a year. Make ample storage space for wood, and order a load or two more whenever you have room. If you can't get seasoned wood, pile it around the stove to dry out. For economy in wood and labor, use two thirds green or damp wood to one third seasoned wood. But except possibly for kindling, let it all be hardwood.

M. M.

## Longer Use for Rubber

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

In all that has been written about rubber, since it became world news, we don't recall that anyone has yet yielded to the temptation of the inevitable pun about making the rubber supply stretch. We don't want to start punning at this late date, so we'll choose our words carefully. It seems eminently in order, however, to mention a few simple directions issued by the Bureau of Home Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, for obtaining longer service from rubber goods.

To begin with, protect rubber articles from heat, sunlight, oils, and greases. These all weaken rubber, and the first two may make it crack and become sticky. Oil and grease will not hurt rubber for short periods, but they should be removed just as soon as possible.

The immediate use of warm water and soap will usually free rubber from grease, oil, or tar. For stubborn cases, use carbon tetrachloride, which is not inflammable, sponging the spots lightly with the fluid. If another dry cleaning fluid is used instead of carbon tetrachloride, be sure that it evaporates quickly and leaves no deposit. Do not use gasoline motor fuel.

If it becomes necessary to immerse rubber in the fluid to get it clean, leave it no longer than two or three minutes and handle it very carefully. Rubber tears more easily when wet.

If you want it to last, keep rubber away from copper. Better polish your brass ware and copper without those rubber gloves! You'll want to take the gloves off, too, when you pick up a scouring ball of brass threads.

Neither rubber nor rubberized cloth should ever be dry cleaned.

You can wash rubber or rubber-coated sheets, aprons, or cloth by spreading them out on a table or flat surface and then scrubbing with a soft brush, dipped in a mild soap and warm water. To dry, go over the article with a cloth or hang it in a cool place—not in sunlight.

When you are ready to store rubber galoshes or boots, first get them clean and dry. Stuff them loosely with paper. Then put them in a cool, dark place—away from hot water or steam pipes, a south wall, or hot-air ducts. If your storage space is not dark, wrap the boots or galoshes in thick paper or put them in a covered box.

**Disappearing Snack Bar**

**A couple who wanted a kitchen without a breakfast nook of any kind, planned this snack bar to serve the same purpose. What this particular housewife was looking for was a table that would be completely out of sight most of the time. The answer to her wish took the form of the 36-inch sliding board shown here. Just right, with its two smart-looking stools, for a snack at any time of the day. She also finds it helpful when extra space is needed for preparing a holiday meal or a party. And it would provide a place for a maid to eat if there were one.**

## Summer Session

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

New York

Columbia University's 43d summer session opened here yesterday with more than 10,000 students, including naval cadets, enrolled. Civilian enrollment is about 9,000 and the Navy contingent, occupying two dormitories, numbers 1,200.

More than 600 teachers have been drawn from leading colleges and universities to teach 1,500 courses, 500 of which were added to meet war need. An enrollment of 1,500 undergraduates and professional students who are taking no summer vacations and the establishment of evening classes are among wartime innovations of the session, which will continue through August 14.

To train women undergraduates for war work, Barnard College is holding a summer session for the first time. An enrollment of about 100 is expected.

## Army Starts Pay Deductions For Soldiers' Dependents

*By the Associated Press*

Washington

The Army already has started deducting from soldiers' pay checks the contributions they are required to make to dependent wives and children under the family allowance bill which became law on June 23, although payments to the dependents will not start until November.

First deductions were ordered from June pay checks due July 1. But since some Army posts already had their June pay rolls made up when instructions were received, deductions in those cases will not start until Aug. 1. To prevent hardship the June deductions at those camps may be spread over three or four months.

Government cash benefits are being added to these pay allotments, but both will be allowed to accumulate into lump sums ($250 in the case of a dependent wife) before first payments are made on Nov. 1. The law specified payments to be effective as of June 1, but delay in setting up the vast administrative machinery will postpone the initial payments for four months.

Thereafter the Government checks will go out monthly.

**Large Staff Needed**

Although formal application blanks will not be available until about July 25, Col. Thruston Hughes, of Louisville, Ky., head of a staff of 1,265 set up to administer the new law for the Army, has ordered post commanders to accept informal applications to establish a date for making monthly deductions.

Since deductions and allowances may accrue from June 1, those in the service on that date started, or were due to start contributing July 1. Those entering the service after June 1 will have deductions start from the pay of the month following their application for benefits.

The allotment and allowance law applies to men in the Army up to and including the rank of Line Sergeant, and in the Navy to men up to and including third class petty officers. It provides aid to two groups of dependents, defined as Class A and Class B. In the former are wives and children and former wives entitled to alimony; in the latter are parents, brothers, sisters and grandchildren.

**Change in Allotments**

Pay deductions of $22 a month are mandatory when a service man has Class A dependents. To this the Government adds $28 for a wife, plus $12 for the first child and $10 for each additional child; $20 for a child but no wife, and $10 for each additional motherless child. Deductions for Class B dependents are optional. They amount to $22 if there are no Class A dependents and $5 if there are such dependents.

Before the family allowance bill was enacted many soldiers were making voluntary allotments from their pay to dependents. These were known as Class E allotments. Orders have gone out that if Class E and other allotments (such as insurance, laundry, etc.) are of such size that the prescribed deduction of $22 or $27 cannot be made and leave a soldier at least $10 a month for his personal use, exclusive of possible court-martial forfeitures, it will be necessary to discontinue or adjust the voluntary allotments.

**To Prevent Hardship**

However, to prevent hardship resulting from discontinuance of the voluntary sums and deferment of family allowance payments until Nov. 1, the War Department has authorized its chief of finance to discontinue Class E deductions immediately and to continue monthly payments of a similar sum from date of discontinuance through Sept. 30, 1942. The sums paid dependents will then be deducted from the initial family allowance payment.

Colonel Hughes, a graduate of West Point in 1909 who spent 15 months in France in World War I, says the new law is going to be administered with some "horse sense," so that families will be cared for and the men still have some spending money from their newly-acquired pay of $50 a month.

The Army's hurriedly formed family allowance division is sending its employees to school to learn the new law and it soon will be boosted from 1,265 to 2,400 employees. The Navy probably will follow the Army pattern in getting the machinery started.

## Woman Is Sworn In For Army Officer

*By the Associated Press*

Minneapolis, Minn.

Hortense Mae Boutell, supervisor of 16 women in an arms plant, today was believed the first woman Army officer candidate in the country to be sworn in.

Miss Boutell was sworn in at the Army recruiting station here last night after completing a final medical checkup.

"I'm ready to do anything they want me to do—everything from riding a jeep to pounding a typewriter or cooking meals," she said. "I'll miss the duck season this fall, but I know how to use my old 16-gauge shotgun and if necessary I'll go right to the front to fight the Japs or the Nazis."

Her salary will drop from $55 a week to $50 a month. Her Army pay started immediately after she took her oath, and she was given a furlough. She will report to school at Des Moines, Iowa, July 19.

"Romance will have to take a back seat," she said. "I'm in the Army now. But if some handsome captain comes along—how can I tell what'll happen?"

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, July 8 (AP)—Mary S. Bell, Dean of Women at Coe College here since 1929 and formerly Dean at Huron, (S. D.) College, announced yesterday she had been accepted for officer training in the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps.

She was the first WAAC candidate whose acceptance has been disclosed.

Training will start July 20 at Fort Des Moines.

## Dr. Strayer in N. Y. Survey

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

New York

State Senator Frederic R. Coudert, Jr., chairman of the New York City subcommittee of the Rapp-Coudert Committee, announced today that his investigative body had retained Dr. George D. Strayer, professor of educational administration at Teachers College, Columbia University, and director of educational surveys in more than 20 American cities, to carry through "a survey of the administration and conduct of the public education system of the City of New York."

Dr. Strayer and his staff will devote first attention to a survey of the financing and administration of the grammar and high school system operated by the Board of Education, Senator Coudert said. Owing to the limited resources available to the committee, it will concentrate on this field, but other staff members will continue to follow up evidence of subversive activities in the school system, he added.

**Complex Problems**

"The members of the Committee are deeply concerned with everything that affects the welfare of education," Senator Coudert declared. "They are keenly alive to the difficult and highly complex problems of finance and administration that confront the educational system in the city at this time. They believe that an impartial and competent analysis of these problems will go far toward suggesting the proper solutions. They are confident that with the experience and understanding guidance of Dr. Strayer and his staff they will be able to contribute to a better public understanding of the problems of our far-flung school system."

The committee will endeavor to have a report dealing with pressing financial and administrative problems ready for early submission to the next session of the State Legislature.

Mr. Coudert recalled that the Legislature at its last session evidenced appreciation of educational difficulties by restoring the 2 per cent cut in State aid and by passing the Ehrlich-Coudert law providing state aid for kindergartens and the Coudert-Olliffe laws allowing wider employment of competent teachers who might otherwise have been forced out of the school system.

**On Leave From Columbia**

Dr. Strayer, on leave from the Columbia faculty this year, has directed surveys of educational systems in Chicago, St. Louis, Mo.; Baltimore, Md.; Omaha, Neb.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Atlanta, Ga., and other cities and the systems of Delaware, Florida and Missouri.

Dr. Strayer served as president of the National Educational Association and the National Society for the Study of Education in 1918-'19 and since 1935 has been a member of the Educational Policies Commission of the N. E. A. He was chairman of the Advisory Committee on Federal Public Schools in 1918, and has served on a long list of educational bodies.

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# Red Sox Continue Pursuit of First Place Yankees at Fenway Park Tomorrow

## Detroit Tigers Arrive For Three-Game Series

By Ed Rumill
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

Having outscored the opposition in 22 of the last 29 starts in the American League season's first half, the second-place Red Sox tomorrow continue their pursuit of the not-so-invincible Yankees. Joe Cronin plays three singles in a row with the Detroit Tigers, who lead a 13-game western invasion of Fenway Park. Joe already has run up a convincing eight-out-of-12 margin in his series with Del Baker's fourth-spot Bengals.

After the Tigers leave, the Browns, White Sox and Indians will visit the Hub, in that order. Meanwhile, the Braves will be touring the western sector of the National League.

**Leading Factors**

During this All-Star intermission, it was interesting to check back over the past three and a half months and recall what factors have kept the Red Sox close on the trail of the world champions. Without attempting to list them in the order of their importance, they go something like this: the all around slugging of Ted Williams and Bobby Doerr; the getting-on-base consistency of Dom Di Maggio and Johnny Pesky, plus their brilliance on defense; the development behind the plate of Bill Conroy; the timely hitting and fielding of Tony Lupien, and the occasional clouts of Cronin.

Further, there have been the opportune runs produced by Lou Finney; the defensive improvement of the entire infield, including Jim Tabor at third; and, of course, the better pitching of Tex Hughson, Lefty Judd, Charley Wagner, Joe Dobson, Yank Terry, Dick Newsome, Ken Chase and the rest. Better, too, has been the harmony within the club, a factor created by Cronin.

**Dobson Better**

The manager said yesterday that he would not hesitate to start eight of his 10 pitchers at any time, the exceptions being Mace Brown and Mike Ryba, the relief specialists. And with many more double-headers in this second half than in the first, Joe will need all eight. He thinks, also, that Joe Dobson, like a year ago, will be a better pitcher in the second half. The right-hander has won his only two starts in July, one of them a shutout at Washington.

Four games off the pace this morning, the Red Sox probably are in an ideal spot. At this stage of the pennant race it is always wiser to be running second than first, providing, naturally, it is a close second. The pressure is lighter in the runner-up berth, and it remains that way until the schedule has nearly run out. The Red Sox think that if they can stay as close to the Yankees as they are today, they will catch them later.

**Yanks Softer**

Before and after the All-Star Game at the Polo Grounds, there were numerous critics and ball players who said that they think the Yankees are "softer" this year and "probably will finish second or lower." There was verbal support for the Tigers and Indians, as well as for the Red Sox. There was much praise for Lou Boudreau and the manner in which he has brought along the Indians in his freshman managerial campaign.

Praise there was, too, for Johnny Pesky, who reportedly put on one of the greatest shortstop exhibitions in years during last Sunday's double-header at Griffith Stadium. When talk got around to pitching, Tex Hughson was called "one of the best looking young pitchers to come into this (the American) league in a long time." Tex did not get into the Polo Grounds game, but he worked the last two innings at Cleveland.

* * *

Briefs . . . The Braves play single games at Chicago tomorrow, Friday, and Saturday, then move into St. Louis for a twin bill on Sunday . . . It is interesting to note that both the Red Sox and Yankees are one game short of the halfway mark in the schedule (76), while the Indians have already played 80 contests and the Tigers 82 . . . Dobson has yielded one run in the last 18 innings . . . The Red Sox had a workout today at Fenway . . . Bostonians are still wondering why Joe Gordon, who struck out three times by the sixth inning, was allowed to play the entire All-Star Game at New York while Bobby Doerr stayed on the bench . . . Bobby played at Cleveland, of course, but the New York game was the big one as far as the records are concerned.

**American League**

| | Won | Lost | P.C. | G.B. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 50 | 26 | .658 | |
| Boston | 46 | 30 | .605 | 4 |
| Cleveland | 45 | 35 | .562 | 7 |
| Detroit | 44 | 38 | .537 | 9 |
| St. Louis | 37 | 41 | .474 | 14 |
| Chicago | 31 | 44 | .413 | 18½ |
| Philadelphia | 33 | 51 | .393 | 21 |
| Washington | 29 | 50 | .367 | 23½ |

**National League**

| | Won | Lost | P.C. | G.B. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brooklyn | 52 | 21 | .712 | |
| St. Louis | 43 | 29 | .597 | 8½ |
| Cincinnati | 41 | 34 | .547 | 12 |
| New York | 40 | 37 | .519 | 14 |
| Chicago | 38 | 41 | .481 | 17 |
| Pittsburgh | 34 | 40 | .459 | 18½ |
| Boston | 34 | 47 | .420 | 22 |
| Philadelphia | 21 | 54 | .280 | 32 |

## Notes From All-Star Game

CLEVELAND, July 8 (AP)—The Service All-Stars couldn't get any runs, but they may have set something of a record in their clash last night with the American Leaguers.

The first six batters in Lieut. Mickey Cochrane's starting lineup were lefties. The National League had started off with a lefty five in its equally unsuccessful effort against the junior leaguer's right-handed moundsmen.

* * *

Speaking of lefties, the unfortunate honors easily went to Mickey Harris, the erstwhile Boston Red Sox flinger who came all the way from the Canal Zone to pitch one inning—and be tagged for two runs and three hits, all of them for extra bases.

* * *

Department of disapproval (as registered on the unofficial boometer): Slump-ridden Joe Di Maggio, when his name was announced in the starting line-ups over the public address system—Joe singled off Bob Feller in his first appearance and went out twice on pops and grounded into a double play . . . Joe McCarthy's removal of Lou Boudreau, the Indians' manager-shortstop, drew loud third-inning boos.

* * *

Things the customers were happy about: the full announcements of players' backgrounds on the P. A. horns for benefit of the occasional fans . . . The service boys' two hits off tall Sid Hudson to start the seventh, bringing rhythmic applause, then loud cheering—until the Washington hurler bore down . . . Al Schacht's remarkable imitation of Feller, so complete with Bob's belt-hitching and perspiration-wiping motions that even the victim halted his warmup to watch and laugh . . . And the oratorical, siren-like strike calling of National League umpire Al Barlick, who while stationed at third base earlier in the game, ran far out of position to field an infield pepper throw that went through Cecil Travis.

* * *

McCarthy, in the two nights, used everybody on his squad except Catcher Hal Wagner of Philadelphia, Outfielder Dom Di Maggio of Boston, who was injured, and Pitchers Red Ruffing and Ernie Bonham of his own Yankees, Hal Newhouser of Detroit and Edgar Smith of Chicago.

* * *

Everybody on the service roster played except Pitcher Freddie Hutchinson, formerly with Detroit, Catcher Ken Silvestri, recent Yankee, and Outfielder Frankie Baumholtz, who starred for Ohio University in basketball a few seasons ago.

* * *

Cochrane made it obvious to the spectators that Vinnie Smith, a Pittsburgh Pirate now with Feller at the Navy's Norfolk Station, was Bob's personal selection as catcher. When Feller was chased, Smith went too—and was replaced by Frankie Pytlak. Bob and Frankie once were teammates but Feller always preferred to pitch to Rollie Hemsley, now of the Cincinnati Reds, and a pre-game visitor to the American League dugout.

## Retrenchment Tennis Plans

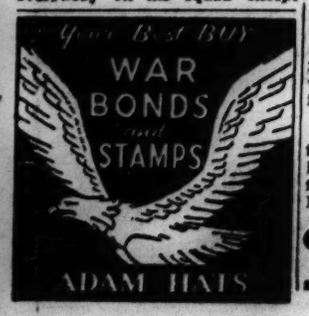
NEW YORK (AP)—Rather than abandon their annual tennis tournaments entirely because of wartime restrictions, two of the East's most famous clubs, Seabright and Southampton, have decided to stage round-robin events involving a few top-ranking amateurs, it was revealed in a joint announcement.

The Seabright Club will hold its 55th annual tournament July 24, 25 and 26, with eight men's doubles teams engaging in a round robin to decide the championship. In the event of a tie, the team winning the most games or sets will be declared the victor.

The Meadow Club meet at Southampton from July 27 to Aug. 1 will include both singles and doubles, both also on the round-robin plan. The two clubs credit Sidney Wood, Jr., the former Wimbledon champion, with having suggested the plan.

At Southampton a dozen of the nation's leading players will be divided into two groups for the singles. Each group will play a round robin within itself, with the winners in the two divisions meeting for the title.

Walter Kirksey said good-by to the Georgia-Florida league fans by hurling three shutouts in a week for Tallahassee. Then he joined the Navy.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## Thumping Tiger —By Pap'

Rudy YORK
—THE DETROIT SLUGGER HAS COME INTO HIS OWN THIS SEASON
EVERY RUN IS JUST LIKE MONEY IN THE BANK
HE IS SLATED TO GET A BONUS OF $5000 IF HE DRIVES IN 100 RUNS
THE TIGERS ALMOST RUINED HIS CAREER BY TRYING TO CONVERT HIM INTO AN OUTFIELDER
PLAYING FIRST BASE REGULARLY HAS GIVEN HIM THE CONFIDENCE HE NEEDED
PAP
Wide World Features

Rudy York, Detroit Tiger first-baseman, further distinguished himself in the American-National League All-Star Game at the Polo Grounds, Monday night, hitting a home run in the first inning with one on to give the American League a three-run lead, after Lou Boudreau, first man up, also had homered.

Jack Zeller, general manager of the Tigers, was convinced that York's slump last season was due, for the most part, to the big Indian's failure to hustle every minute. When York objected to the big slash in the salary offered this spring, Zeller took advantage of the opportunity to point out to Rudy that he could more than make up for the cut by driving in 100 or more runs and thus earning a bonus of $5,000.

In 1940, York drove 134 runs over the plate, and last season he accounted for 111 runs batted-in though he was out for six weeks with a fractured hand. From this it is readily seen that Zeller is making no great demands on the big slugger. Actually, considering York's ability, the figure of 100 runs is a very modest one.

Rudy has cut out a merry pace in the thick of the battle for home run honors as well as the runs-batted-in title. At the rate he has been driving runs across the rubber it would not be surprising to see his total reach 140 or more. His task has been made much easier since the speedy and dependable Barney McCosky bats just ahead of him.

## Nearly 300 Men Report at Yale For Grid Work

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 8 (AP)—Nearly 300 candidates for Yale's 1942 varsity and freshman football teams reported last night for an organization meeting under Howard Odell, the new head coach.

Three weeks of outdoor practice, the first summer football drills in the university's history, were slated to begin today, but Odell indicated that most of the time would be used in issuing uniforms.

Those who showed up last evening included some 170 freshmen and more than 100 upper classmen, including Capt. Spence Moseley.

Freshmen will be eligible to play with the varsity next fall, but only a few—at the most—were expected. The other cub candidates will strive for posts on the frosh squad under Coach Reggie Root.

## Minor Leagues

**Results July 7**
*By the Associated Press*

**International League**
Newark 5, Montreal 1.
Rochester 5-5, Syracuse 3-6.
Buffalo 5-10, Jersey City 4-9.
Toronto 3, Baltimore 2.

**American Association**
Columbus 9, Louisville 8.
St. Paul 3-1, Kansas City 1-8.
Toledo 6, Indianapolis 5.
Milwaukee 9, Minneapolis 8.

**Pacific Coast League**
Los Angeles 7, Oakland 6.
Sacramento 7, San Diego 5.
Portland 4, Seattle 1.
San Francisco 3, Hollywood 0.

**Texas League**
Shreveport 4, San Antonio 2 (18 innings).
Dallas 3, Fort Worth 1.
Tulsa 4, Oklahoma City 2.
Houston at Beaumont postponed.

**Southern Association**
Knoxville 13, Little Rock 8.
Atlanta 3-4, New Orleans 2-0.
Birmingham 7-7, Chattanooga 5-4.
Memphis 5-0, Nashville 4-1 (first game 13 innings).

**Eastern League**
Hartford 4-1, Albany 1-3.
Scranton 3-5, Williamsport 1-3.
Springfield 3-2, Binghamton 1-1.
Elmira 9, Wilkes-Barre 4.

In the last 22 years Lane Tech high school of Chicago has sent 50 players into professional baseball. The Red Sox got the last two, Roy Boyd and Frank Sturm, .500 hitters.

## Service All-Stars Defeated 5 to 0 Before 62,094 Crowd

CLEVELAND, July 8 (AP)—The American League All-Stars have proved by all tests that they are, currently, the mightiest in baseball.

Before a patriotic throng of 62,094 spectators in Cleveland's mammoth Municipal Stadium last night, the triumphant American Leaguers also proved their pitching was too sharp for eyes dulled by months of devotion to another task and their bats too potent for pitching arms grown rusty in the armed services of their country.

The American Leaguers routed proud Bullet Bob Feller of the Navy, Cleveland's own fireballer, with a three-run outburst at the start, and then went on to trounce Lieut. Gordon (Mickey) Cochrane's soldiers and sailors, 5 to 0.

**Clinched in 7th**

For six innings the American Leaguers clung to a 3 to 0 lead collected at Feller's expense in the first two, and then sewed up the game in the seventh with a two-run attack on Mickey Harris, former Boston Red Sox lefty.

"Iron Mike" Cochrane, once manager of the Detroit Tigers, and one of the greatest catchers in baseball history, took the defeat calmly.

"We lost in the first inning," Cochrane explained. "We had the bases loaded and a single would have changed the whole story. We just muffed a big opportunity. That's all. You don't get a chance to beat a team like those American Leaguers every day in the week. Poor Feller didn't have a thing. I've never seen him get belted like that. It proves that he wasn't there—that his duties in the Navy have robbed him of his timing, his control."

**Rigney Best**

Best looking pitcher of the night was John Duncan Rigney, late of the Chicago White Sox, now a "gob" at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station. Rigney, went to Feller's rescue with no one out in the second, and pitched five runless innings, allowing the mighty American Leaguers only three hits, one a miserable infield grounder that Rigney was unable to field. Rigney left the game in the sixth to make way for a pinch hitter, Johnny Lucadello, formerly of the St. Louis Browns.

The Service All-Stars threatened chiefly in the first inning when Jim Bagby, Jr., of the Cleveland Indians was on the mound. Bagby, whose father made pitching history with Cleveland 22 years ago, got the bases loaded, with one out, chiefly through his wildness, which he blamed against "poor umpiring." He walked Benny McCoy of Philadelphia A's, and then Don Padgett of the St. Louis Cardinals sent a single screeching into left field. Cecil Travis of the Washington Senators also was passed, filling the bases. Up stepped Joe Grace of the St. Louis Browns. He waited for three balls and then looked at three strikes. Johnny Sturm, Yankees' first baseman, ended it by grounding.

**Homecoming Pathetic**

The homecoming of Feller, making his first appearance in Cleveland's ball field since late last September, was pathetic. When he proudly strolled to the mound, cheers greeted him. After Lou Boudreau, Cleveland manager, had flied out, Tommy Henrich of the Yankees rolled a scratch single toward the box, which Feller was unable to reach. Ted Williams, the Boston clouter, was passed and Joe Di Maggio blasted a single to center, scoring Henrich. Then Rudy York, Tiger first baseman, lifted a high fly to right, with Williams scoring.

In the second, Ken Keltner, Cleveland's sparkling third baseman, slammed a triple into deep center and Buddy Rosar, a Yankee catcher, whacked a single into the left field grass, with Keltner scoring. That finished Feller. Sailor Rigney came in to stop the proceedings.

**Williams Tripled**

When Harris started in the seventh, Phil Rizzuto of the Yanks slammed a double, stole third and counted on a triple by Williams, who previously had been passed three times. Di Maggio flied to Cecil Travis of Washington at third base, and George McQuinn of the St. Louis Browns, who had replaced York at first, ripped off another three bagger to right and Williams counted with the final tally.

In all, the American Leaguers collected 10 hits; the soldiers and sailors six.

**All-Star Box Score**

**Service All-Stars**

| | AB | R | H | PO | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mullin (Army) cf | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Chapman (Navy) cf | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| McCoy (Navy) 2b | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Mueller (Army) 2b | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Padgett (Navy) lf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Travis (Army) ss | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Grace (Navy) rf | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Arnovich (Army) 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sturm (Army) 1b | 3 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 |
| Hajduk (Navy) 1b | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Andres (Navy) 3b | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| V. Smith (Navy) c | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Pytlak (Navy) c | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Feller (Navy) p | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Rigney (Navy) p | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lucadello (Navy) ss | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Harris (Army) p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Grodzicki (Army) p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals | 31 | 0 | 4 | 24 | 4 |

x—Batted for Grace in 9th.
xx—Batted for Rigney in 7th.

**American League**

| | AB | R | H | PO | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boudreau (Clev.) ss | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Rizzuto (N. Y.) ss | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| Henrich (N. Y.) rf | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Spence (Wash.) rf | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Williams (Boston) lf | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| J. Di Maggio (N. Y.) cf | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| York (Detroit) 1b | 3 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| McQuinn (St. Louis) 1b | 1 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 1 |
| Doerr (Boston) 2b | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| Keltner (Cleveland) 3b | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| Rosar (New York) c | 4 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 0 |
| Bagby (Cleveland) p | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Hudson (Washington) p | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Bagbaca (Boston) p | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals | 33 | 5 | 10 | 27 | 15 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Service All-Stars | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —0 |
| American League | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | x | —5 |

Errors—None. Runs Batted In—J. Di Maggio, York, Rosar, Williams, McQuinn. Two-Base Hits—Travis, Rizzuto, Mueller. Three-Base Hits—Keltner, Williams, McQuinn. Stolen Base—Rizzuto. Double Plays—Pytlak and Sturm; Rizzuto, Doerr and York; Andres, McCoy and Sturm; Hudson, Rizzuto and McQuinn. Left on Bases—Service All-Stars 7, American League 7. Earned Runs—Service All-Stars 0, American League 5. Bases on Balls—Off Feller 1 (Williams), off Rigney 3 (Henrich, Williams 2), off Bagby 3 (McCoy, Travis), off Hudson 1 (Sturm). Struck Out—By Rigney (Bagby, York, Doerr), by Grodzicki (Hudson), by Bagby 3 (Grace, V. Smith), by Hughson (Pytlak). Pitching Summary—Off Feller 4 hits, 3 runs in 1 inning (pitched to two men in 3d); off Rigney 3 hits, 0 runs in 3 innings, off Harris 3 hits, 2 runs in 1 inning, off Grodzicki 0 hits, 0 runs in 1 inning, off Bagby 2 hits, 0 runs in 2 innings, off Hudson 2 hits 0 runs in 4 innings, off Hughson 1 hit 0 runs in 2 innings. Winning pitcher—Bagby. Losing Pitcher—Feller. Umpires—Ernest Stewart (American League, plate; Lee Ballanfant (National League), first base; William McGowan (American League), second base, and Al Barlick (National League), third base, for first 4½ innings. Barlick, plate; McGowan, first; Ballanfant, second, Stewart, third, for second 4½ innings. Time—2:06. Attendance—62,094 (official).

## Schedule Needed

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga. (AP) — Most football coaches are complaining these days of a tough schedule and no team. But Lew Cordell of Georgia Military College has a fine team—and no schedule.

He has been conducting daily practice during summer school for one of the best football squads in recent years, but he says practically all his games have been canceled by junior colleges which suspended athletics.

**Sports Mirror**

*By the Associated Press*

**Year Ago Today**

Sam Snead won national PGA championship qualifying medal with 69-69—138.

**Three Years Ago**

Alice Marble, U. S. tennis champion, defeated Kay Stammers, 6-2, 6-0, to win Wimbledon title, completing sweep of every All-English title for which she was eligible.

## Princeton Grid Eleven to Play Two N. Y. Games

PRINCETON, N. J. (AP)—Princeton University will play its 1942 football games with Navy and Army in Yankee Stadium, New York, Asa Bushnell, acting director of athletics, announces. Both games originally were scheduled for Palmer Stadium.

"The gas and tire shortages and the limitations of railroad travel to essential purposes together with the increasing length of the working week will make it impossible for any Princeton alumni who ordinarily come to Princeton for football games to follow their usual custom next fall," Bushnell said.

"By transferring the Navy and Army games to New York City, we are making it possible for alumni in that area at least to see the Princeton team play."

The game with Navy, second of the season, will be played Oct. 10. The Army contest, last of the campaign, is listed for Nov. 21.

The Tigers' 1942 schedule, released by Bushnell, lists eight games, with Army and Brown as new opponents replacing Columbia and Vanderbilt. Princeton last played Army in 1940 and Brown in 1939.

Opponents carried over from last season with Navy are Williams, Penn, Harvard, Dartmouth and Yale.

The schedule:

Oct. 3, Williams; 10, Navy at New York; 17, Penn at Philadelphia; 24, Brown; 31, Harvard at Boston, Mass. Nov. 7, Dartmouth; 14, Yale; 21, Army at New York.

## Warneke Claimed On Waiver Route By Former Team

ST. LOUIS (AP)—In a surprising move, the St. Louis Cardinals announced they were assigning Lon Warneke, veteran right-handed pitcher, to the Chicago Cubs on waivers.

The transaction, for the nominal price of $7,500, gives the Cubs a strong-armed hurler with an impressive major-league record of 183 victories against 108 defeats.

He won 17 games and lost only nine last year and has won six and lost four so far this season. Branch Rickey, Vice-President of the Cardinals, issued the following statement on the deal:

"The National League has informed the Cardinals that the Cubs have claimed the contract of Lon Warneke. The St. Louis club will not withdraw the request for waivers and the player, therefore, will be assigned to the Cubs by the waiver route."

Warneke probably was the highest-salaried pitcher on the Cardinal staff, his contract calling for about $15,000.

Once a member of the Cardinal farm organization, Warneke slipped through and broke into the majors with the Cubs in 1930, hitting his stride with 22 victories against 6 defeats in 1932.

He was traded to the Cardinals after the 1936 season.

## Boucher Enlists

OTTAWA (AP)—Frank Boucher, 24-year-old center last year with Providence Reds of the American Hockey League, has enlisted in the Royal Canadian Air Force, it has been learned.

Boucher is a son of George (Buck) Boucher, one-time Ottawa hockey great, and nephew of Frank Boucher, coach of the National League New York Rangers.

**Boston Batting**

**Red Sox**

| | AB | R | H | HR | RBI | Ave |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cronin | 62 | 7 | 15 | 1 | 12 | .272 |
| Williams | 202 | 39 | 69 | 13 | 50 | .342 |
| Doerr | 172 | 34 | 54 | 11 | 39 | .314 |
| Pesky | 202 | 40 | 56 | 0 | 20 | .277 |
| Newsome | 48 | 4 | 13 | 0 | 6 | .271 |
| Di Maggio | 200 | 32 | 52 | 9 | 28 | .260 |
| Tabor | 208 | 28 | 58 | 5 | 41 | .279 |
| Peacock | 132 | 8 | 28 | 0 | 9 | .212 |
| Finney | 172 | 26 | 44 | 0 | 17 | .256 |
| Lupien | 166 | 17 | 45 | 0 | 24 | .271 |
| Fox | 186 | 24 | 48 | 0 | 25 | .258 |
| Conroy | 142 | 15 | 32 | 4 | 15 | .225 |
| Campbell | 10 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | .100 |

**Braves**

| | AB | R | H | HR | RBI | Ave |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lombardi | 246 | 18 | 64 | 2 | 25 | .261 |
| Yoble | 62 | 10 | 20 | 4 | 9 | .323 |
| Kluszke | 171 | 24 | 54 | 5 | 33 | .301 |
| Wasne | 201 | 20 | 58 | 1 | 22 | .289 |
| Holmes | 205 | 31 | 69 | 3 | 19 | .273 |
| Miller | 211 | 30 | 54 | 4 | 32 | .256 |
| Roberge | 27 | 4 | 10 | 1 | 4 | .370 |
| Fernandez | 201 | 20 | 51 | 0 | 20 | .269 |
| West | 221 | 29 | 60 | 10 | 37 | .271 |
| Cuccinello | 66 | 4 | 16 | 1 | 1 | .242 |
| Demaree | 179 | 19 | 41 | 3 | 24 | .229 |
| Hall | 224 | 20 | 49 | 4 | 26 | .219 |
| Crump | 119 | 9 | 24 | 0 | 11 | .202 |
| Ross | 119 | 13 | 24 | 2 | 11 | .210 |
| Masi | 28 | 10 | 7 | 0 | 3 | .250 |
| Cooney | 80 | 13 | 19 | 0 | 5 | .238 |

**Boston Pitching**

**Red Sox**

| | Games | Won | Lost | P.A. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chase | 6 | 1 | 0 | 1.000 |
| Brown | 17 | 4 | 3 | .571 |
| Hughson | 17 | 8 | 3 | .727 |
| Newsome | 15 | 7 | 4 | .636 |
| Judd | 14 | 7 | 4 | .636 |
| Dobson | 14 | 6 | 4 | .600 |
| Wagner | 15 | 7 | 5 | .583 |
| Ryba | 7 | 1 | 1 | .500 |
| Butland | 11 | 0 | 1 | .000 |

**Braves**

| | Games | Won | Lost | P.A. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hutchings | 14 | 7 | 0 | 1.000 |
| Tost | 13 | 7 | 3 | .700 |
| Sain | 20 | 7 | 3 | .700 |
| Salvo | 13 | 5 | 3 | .625 |
| Errickson | 17 | 7 | 5 | .583 |
| Javery | 32 | 9 | 10 | .474 |
| Earley | 15 | 4 | 6 | .400 |
| Wallace | 14 | 1 | 6 | .143 |
| Donovan | 14 | 1 | 9 | .100 |

## Winchester C. C. Will Hold Four-Ball, Father-and-Son

By Gordon Campbell
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

Although conditions have caused a curtailment in golf generally, they have failed to make more than a dent in two of the finest fixtures on the M.G.A. tournament schedule—Winchester Country Club's annual four-ball and its highly-respected father-and-son championship. These two affairs will be held in practically all their glory within the next 30 days.

According to genial Harry McGrath, Chairman of Winchester's Golf Committee, the four-ball tournament—usually a three-day medal-and-match play event—will be changed to a one-day medal-play tournament, both individual and four-ball, and will be staged July 17. The farther-and-son, a two-day medal Scotch foursome, will see no change and will be held Aug. 4 and 5.

**Continuity Intact**

In this way Winchester will keep intact the continuity of these two excellent tournaments, the invitation four-ball having been a fixture on the calendar for 18 years and the father-and-son for 23.

The names of some of the finest golfers in this section have been engraved on the trophies for both of these events, beginning back in 1919 when Port B. and George W. Elkins won the family affair and then in 1924 when Frank C. Newton and Joshua Crane of The Country won the four-ball. Among the pater-et-filius combinations to have become champions are the Monahans, the Leonards, the Whitesides, the Reidys, the Browns, the Crossleys, the Lovells and the Cooks. And among the four-ball winners have been Ted Bishop, Leo and Edward Martin, Joe Fay, the Monahans, Chick Grasse, Jack Healey, Wilfred Crossley, Elmer Ward, Eddie Lowery, Dave Whiteside, and Ed Peterson.

**Marshfield Holds Record**

Although Marshfield Country Club holds the record for single entries, 419 for its 1941 open tournament, it really has to take a back seat in total number of players to the father-and-son, for in 1932 there were 214 pairs or a total of 428 golfers digging divots over Winchester's rolling fairways.

The father-and-son tournament is really a story in itself, for it is probably the affair best enjoyed by the contestants. Often three generations of a family are represented as grandfather plays with dad and dad plays with junior. Bill Eaton of Winchester is credited with starting the tournament here after having seen it played in Chicago.

Doubtless many familiar names will be missing this year in this tournament, and in the invitation tourney as well, but that fact will not lessen the enthusiasm with which the remaining competitors strive for victory. Winners of the father-and-son last year were Judge Joseph W. Monahan and Joe, Jr.—their third victory in four years. Winners of the four-ball were the Martin twins.

A list of former winners of both of these events follows:

**Father-and-Son Championship**

1919—Port B. and George W. Elkins.
1920—Richard H. and R. deZ. Pierce.
1921—Elmer H. and Henry H. Robinson.
1922—M. Lewis and A. Morris Crosby.
1923—Percy A. and Robert L. Goodale.
1924—C. Sidney, Jr., and J. Gould Cook.
1925—Alfred C. and Richard Rockwell.
1926—Joseph and Joseph Norton, Jr.
1927—Ralph E. and Richard R. Lincoln.
1928—Howard B. and Robert B. Lovell.
1929—C. Sidney, Jr., and J. Gould Cook.
1930—Harry and Wilfred Crossley.
1931—Joseph L. S. and Edward T. Barton.
1932—James J. and John Reidy.
1933—James J. and Francis J. Reidy.
1934—Rodney W. and Rodney W. Brown, Jr.
1935—James J. and Francis J. Reidy.
1936—James J. and Leo Reidy.
1937—David W. and Malcolm Whiteside.
1938—Joseph W. and Joseph W. Monahan, Jr.
1939—Joseph W. and Joseph W. Monahan, Jr.
1940—Thomas J. and Thomas J. Leonard, Jr.
1941—Joseph W. and Joseph W. Monahan, Jr.

**Winchester Four-Ball**

1934—Frank C. Newton and Joshua Crane, The Country Club.
1935—Chester P. Rich and W. F. Hershey, Wellesley.
1936—E. E. Lowery and Wilfred Oulmet, Norfolk.
1937—Edward B. Murphy and B. K. Stephenson, Charles River.
1938—Elmer L. Ward and Edward Mahar, Norfolk.
1939—Wilfred Crossley and Edward Mahar, Norfolk.
1940—C. D. A. Grasse, Jr., Mt. Pleasant, and Jack Healey, Longmeadow.
1941—Robert Goodale and Charles F. Eaton, Winchester.
1933—C. D. A. Grasse, Jr., Mt. Pleasant, and Charles F. Eaton, Winchester.
1932—Joseph W. Monahan, Sandy Burr, and Wallace Coolidge, Ariment.
1934—Jack Munger and Freddie Borsodi, Texas.
1935—A. V. Rogers, Jr., Winchester, and Edward Peterson, Oakley.
1936—A. V. Rogers, Jr., Winchester, and Ellis Gates, Brae Burn.
1937—A. V. Rogers, Jr., Winchester, and Harry P. Hood, Tedesco.
1938—Joseph W. Monahan, Jr., and Leo Martin, Sandy Burr.
1939—Ted Bishop and Joe Fay, Woodland.
1940—Ted Bishop and Joe Fay, Woodland.
1941—Leo and Edward Martin, Trapelo.

## Navy Pre-Flight Grid Team Booked

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Temple University and the Navy Pre-Flight School of North Carolina have scheduled a night football game for Oct 23 at Temple Stadium for the Navy Relief Fund, the college announced.

The aviation cadets, expected to be coached by Jimmy Crowley, former Fordham mentor, now a naval reserve officer, complete the Owls' schedule of 10 games.

The schedule:

At home: Georgetown (N), Sept. 26; Virginia Military Institute (N), Oct. 2; Bucknell (N), Oct. 9; Navy Pre-Flight School (N), Oct. 23; Michigan State, Oct. 31; Holy Cross, Nov. 14; University of Oklahoma, Nov. 21; Villanova, Nov. 28.
Away: Southern Methodist (N), at Dallas, Texas, Oct. 16; Boston College, at Boston, Nov. 7. (N-night.)

## Sports Around The Hub

**Britt Superior**

After listening to the radio reporters of last night's American League All-Stars vs. the Service All-Stars at Cleveland, the local baseball commentator Jimmy Britt, is far superior by comparison. Britt has a masterful flow of verbal pictures that keeps the baseball fan alert, interested, and accurately informed.

* * *

War conditions bring about many changes, and one of the more startling is the appearance of a Harvard varsity baseball team on home grounds in mid-summer. The Crimson nine faced a soldier team from Fort Devens on Soldiers' Field this afternoon.

* * *

The defending titleholder, Paul Guibord, now of Hartford, Conn., reached the men's State tennis semifinals yesterday by defeating the Harvard senior, Albert P. Everts, seeded No. 8, 6—3, 3—6, 6—3, at the Longwood Cricket Club. Al Stitt of Wellesley, seeded No. 3, Don Manchester of Newton and Bob Freedman of Springfield, No. 4, are the other semifinalists.


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# The Home Forum



## Gypsy Patteran

KATHARINE CAME HOME to tea a little late, but pink-cheeked and bringing a whiff of ozone with her.

"Spring's going to be early this year," she announced, moving her chair so that she could sit in the path of slowly-crimsoning light.

"Oh," said I, "so you walked through the Arboretum, then?"

"Yes, of course," she nodded, reaching hungrily for a biscuit. "That's one of the compensations for conserving one's tires. But anyone can tell spring is near when the maple buds start getting shiny. I was thinking of my red-headed gypsy boy. He's begun to be restless. Most of the day he sits staring out of the window. I can't get his attention, even for sums, and they all like arithmetic."

"But surely," I objected, "it must be too early for them to think of starting out. The weather can't be settled yet."

Katharine shook her head. "You're wrong this time. If they are getting ready to start, the weather *must* be settled. They have an instinct, you see, like the wild geese and the robins. And, anyway, I don't think they mind a little cold, once they are out under the sky. One of these days," she predicted, "they'll all disappear. My little red-head's father will roll out his old Ford truck, pile in the blankets and cooking pots, and they'll be off. And we won't see them again until November, at least."

* * *

That was the way it usually happened every year. Along with the first snowfall, the gypsies would begin to return to their winter quarters in the outskirts of our city, to some old house where they could live to themselves, several families together, as primitively as they liked, but with a roof over their heads. The children would go to school for a few months and then, as soon as the light lengthened with the faintest promise of warmer days to come, they would collect their scanty belongings and start out on their wanderings again. And this had been going on ever since there were any gypsies here at all.

I wondered when they had first come; and, since there did not seem to be any way of finding out, I turned to George Borrow to see if I could discover any resemblance between the English "Egyptian" of the 1800's and his American relations.

* * *

But to dip into Borrow simply cannot be done. Before you know it, you, too, have embarked on an adventure. You are wandering up and down the length and breadth of England, ahorse and afoot, by stagecoach and quaint, easy-going train; you lie under hedges at night and on heaths in the company of tinkers and smiths; you stop at small inns where the landlords and hostlers and the travelers you encounter have the color and character and variety of Chaucer's people, for they come from every corner of the earth and are filled with an amazing flood of anecdote, opinion, humorous observation, and curious fact. You even sit on London Bridge and spend some hours of conversation with an apple woman, whose one treasure is a book.

* * *

Anyone following him through those fascinating pages can appreciate why the gypsies made the Romany Rye a friend and almost one of themselves. He was, as they soon guessed, a learned young man always on the lookout for old words and strange stories, and whom they called in their own language Lav-engro, or word-master. And he was almost as poor as themselves. Once, when he suspects that his "Georgio" friend has no money in his pocket, Jasper Petulengro invites him to come and stay with the tribe.

This "strange, half-malicious, good-humored creature," as Lavengro calls him, practical as a horse-trainer and metal-worker must be, has, nevertheless, the poet's gusto for living. "Life is sweet, Brother," he says. "There's night and day, Brother, both sweet things; sun, moon and stars, Brother, all sweet things; there's likewise a wind on the heath. . . . There's the wind on the heath, Brother. If I could only feel that, I would gladly live forever."

* * *

It is amusingly evident that Lavengro does not take the ethical code of the gypsies too seriously. He has met other likable rapscallions in his wanderings who interest him perhaps more than honest men. But he respects and wonders a little at the code of the Romanies which their custom has made more inflexible than any written law. He muses: "Why, after all, should not the Romans of history be a branch of these Romans?"

But Lavengro is not really serious in believing such slight evidence, even though some of their words suggest Latin roots. A later theory that their ancestors might have started out on their wanderings from some birthplace near the Indus could not have been known to him then.

* * *

The great mystery, to the Romany Rye as well as to everyone else, must be that they have been able to remain for hundreds, perhaps thousands of years, a relatively pure race, and almost as primitive in customs and traditions as when history first noted them. Even our Massachusetts gypsies have actually changed little. They have abandoned their beloved horses, for obvious reasons, and probably the sign-post of the patteran could not be read from the seat of a covered truck, even if any of them used it now to tell those who followed that a caravan had passed. But they are still true nomads. Like nearly all birds, they may return to winter quarters in the same locality, but they rarely shelter at the same spot. The materiality of a home does not matter to them; they build nothing, preserve nothing; only the continuity of human relationships. And their grasp on freedom and their own way of life has always been so secure that no amount of persecution in the guise of law has ever been able to shake it.

Lavengro learned, on several occasions, that their denial of property rights might be regarded indulgently, since they never hesitated to share their own goods with those in need. And consider why the whole tribe liked him and were so fiercely loyal to this one "Georgio." Because "they never heard a bad word proceed from his mouth and never knew him to do a bad thing."

* * *

Katharine's red-headed pupil has his loyalties, too. At Christmas he brought her a great sheaf of greenery and red berries, gathered, perhaps, by stealth in forbidden woods, but still woods that his race believes should belong to all. He will be freed soon from the confinement of brick walls to roam abroad again with his dark-skinned people and sleep under the stars at night. Katharine taught him a little; not nearly enough, she thinks; but out there he will learn a great deal more than city children can find in books. A great deal that other people may have forgotten, but which belongs in the heritage of his race.

ELAINE WESTALL GOULD

### *Wild Grapes*

Now one of two eventual fates,
Sudden or gradual, awaits
These clusters hanging green within
Their vines, and all but lost to view,
These lovely spheres that will be blue,
Then frostily blue-black of skin.

Either the birds with wary eye
Will dart and gurgle and put them by—
Or else a man or boy will heed
Their fragrant store, and a woman press
Them firm into the loveliness
Of a shimmering purple jewel indeed.

ELAINE V. EMANS

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THE PORTRAIT OF A SPANISH LADY

PORTRAITURE was an art in which painters of Spain excelled. Many of them were engaged by the Court; such, for example, as Velazquez. They made likenesses of the king, his family and entourage. In general, they were influenced by the Italian masters, particularly Titian, several of whose pictures were purchased by the Spanish Court.

This portrait has not been attributed, so far, to any known artist. The lady is handsomely dressed and elaborately coiffured. Her hair, which falls loosely over her shoulders, is black. A rosette of red ribbon fixes it in place. Her bodice and bell-shaped skirt are fashioned from cloth of gold, interwoven with silver thread. A large gold brooch, set with pearls, is fastened to her bodice, and at the shoulders there are pearl ornaments. Her underskirt is of red silk with bands of silver embroidery. The large pendent earrings are gold filigree inset with pearls. From the rosette at her waist is suspended a key, also a large silver watch set with two rows of pearls. The chair upon which her right hand rests is upholstered in red velvet and studded with brass nails. The painter spared no effort to impart a maximum of splendor to this Spanish Lady.

DOROTHY ADLOW

### *That Salty Space*

There is sound of music, wind-music in the trees,
but I have need of seas
that roll beyond the outline of these hills,
of surf that spills
its spray on pounded sand.
Here there is land—
fallow, well-kept, the stone walls low and wide
guarding at either side
neat pastures—yet reluctantly I know
this hour there is a glow
upon the ocean that no hill can hold:
amber and gold
a wide path stretching to a fir-lined bay,
and, oh, that I might trace
that beckoning salty space
for gray gull's wing, for tempting seas beyond
to which one might respond.

MARGUERITE JANVRIN ADAMS

## A Little City of Spain

SOME LITTLE CITIES there are which lie far from the traveler's way, and accessible only by diligence; among them Santillana del Mar and Madrigal de las Altas Torres. So fragrant are these with the past, and therewith they so mingle all the distilled sweetness of contemporary literature in Spain, in an art of exquisite interpretation as living men understand it, so enchanting, withal, so ripe in their mellow picaresque atmosphere, that the present authors are loth to reveal how easy it were to come upon them.

We set out at six after waiting awhile on wicker chairs in a neglected garden, in the fragrant freshness of a summer sunrise among the cabbage roses. The little mail-coach, that held six inside, was full when it passed. We climbed to the places beside the driver and for hours moved between golden miles of level stubble, barred with tall pine groves, sun-shot, aromatic, and clear of undergrowth. We crossed the frontier into another province and found the horizons different. Once a castle rose as suddenly out of the plain as a startled rabbit might have reared himself up to look. The villages bore magical names, straight out of a romance, like Bracamonte de Mosén Rubin, and when Madrigal finally lifted far to the left and we turned, we heard the church towers ringing. . . .

It is hard to say why Madrigal looks so lowly, for all its great memories and its romantic name; the low houses, the wide ways, the level horizons all count for something, perhaps. The walls have been broken down for the most part, except where hovels built against portions now support what once sustained them; and though the gates are there, the gate towers, like those of Valencia and Cagliari and Avignon, are unwalled and hollow on the inner side. All is the same warm, friendly pinkish brown of the regional brickwork, and the streets are dazzling with fresh whitewash. The town is of brick architecture entirely, except for one façade of grey stone, very hard, carved in low relief late in the sixteenth century, a humble dwelling built into it, like a stork's nest into a temple in Egypt. . . .

The cool at the day's end was coming: a little wind went down the street curling up the dust before it. Doors were set open, blinds drawn up with a rattle, and a mule somewhere shook his bells. In the level light that gilded whitewashed house-fronts, the warm brown walls grew ruddy. . . . The bells were ringing again when we quitted Madrigal, clanging up into the white incandescent sky, echoing each other and clashing across, breaking a rhythm and catching it again, calling and crying in the steady wind that blew. From far off they came still with a little tinkling like glass; from farther off, like the sound of a skylark's singing; farther yet still the ear seemed to hear them even when inaudible.—From "Heart of Spain," by GEORGIANA GODDARD KING, edited by AGNES MONGAN, (Cambridge, Massachusetts: Harvard University Press.)

## Entering Into the Land of Promise

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

AMID THE insistent rush of war production and the ebb and flow of battle in all sectors of a stricken world, how can we find and enter into that land of promise which we have so often visualized as a place where peace, harmony, and plenty reign?

Perhaps it will help us to attain our promised land if we recall an incident which occurred during a grave period in the journeyings of the Israelites toward the promised land. While still in the wilderness Moses was one day led by wisdom to send a number of chosen men to search out the land of Canaan. Most of these men, on returning to the camp, reported that while the land itself was rich "with milk and honey," the inhabitants were far superior to the children of Israel in stature. Immediately Moses was once again reproached for bringing them out of Egypt, the place of bondage. Then Joshua and Caleb, because they trusted in God's goodness, said (Numbers 14:8), "If the Lord delight in us, then he will bring us into this land, and give it us; a land which floweth with milk and honey."

Material conjecture or reasoning and the vast hosts arrayed against them had frightened, disheartened, and disintegrated the unity and strength of the Israelites at that juncture. Yet, whenever they obeyed and trusted God they were brought safely through trials and dangers, as at the Red Sea and repeatedly in the wilderness. God guided and guarded them, until finally they were enabled to enter into their heritage.

Perhaps we have often asked ourselves, as did the Israelites of old, how many more weary years we must toil before we enter into our promised land. What has been our concept of this land? Some of us may have been looking for a material habitation where no more difficulties would bar our entry into peace and an abundance of good things. But the illuminating teachings of Christian Science lead us to seek a land in the mental realm, a land which "floweth with milk and honey" of spiritual thinking. Such a land is ready and waiting for all who humbly, obediently, and courageously seek it, putting off as they progress those unlovely, resentful, sensual thoughts that hold men in bondage.

In a beautiful, enlightening passage on page 566 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy writes, "As the children of Israel were guided triumphantly through the Red Sea, the dark ebbing and flowing tides of human fear,—as they were led through the wilderness, walking wearily through the great desert of human hopes, and anticipating the promised joy,—so shall the spiritual idea guide all right desires in their passage from sense to Soul, from a material sense of existence to the spiritual, up to the glory prepared for them who love God."

Christian Science has come to this age to enable us to put off materiality, and thus to enter the promised land of harmony. Only fear, sensuality, hatred, revenge, and the like bar us from receiving our real heritage. The hosts of evil today are powerless; they cannot stop our progress, for as Christian Science tenderly shows us, evil cannot deprive us of what is righteous, since it is not a reality, but only a belief. False material education, however, has taught us that there is a power named evil, sometimes assumed to be mightier than God.

Let us hasten to grasp our rich inheritance by casting out material thinking, which impedes our progress and obscures our vision of the limitless good always at hand. This promised land, this truer appreciation of heaven, not as a particular place, but as a state of consciousness wherein God is seen to be the only cause, the only Life and Mind of man, is even now awaiting our entry. Did not our Master, Christ Jesus, say (Luke 17:21), "Neither shall they say, Lo here! or, lo there! for, behold, the kingdom of God is within you"?

Not death, but the correct understanding of God as Life, and of man as His son, forever one with Him, brings us into the longed-for land. The amassing of wealth and the aspirations and achievements of worldly power or fame cannot give the peace, health, and joy that belong to those who find the kingdom of God to be within their own thinking when their thinking is spiritual, obedient, and loving.

On page 576 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of the Science of Christ, gives us this glorious message: "This kingdom of God 'is within you,'—is within reach of man's consciousness here, and the spiritual idea reveals it. In divine Science, man possesses this recognition of harmony consciously in proportion to his understanding of God."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

### *Old Rock*

I stood upon a high and rocky point.
The lake below swept by—hurried and pushed
And rushed by the angry wind.
The billows roared and dashed against my rock,
But it was firm, and seemed to mock the waves;
More wear could never mar its sturdy face!
Solid and cold, it threw a challenge to the years.
I glanced aside—out from the hard
Old wrinkles of its face
A little flower grew.

PHYLLIS M. STEELE

## ENTRANDO EN LA TIERRA PROMETIDA

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

EN MEDIO de la corriente insistente de producción para los usos de la guerra, y el flujo y reflujo de la contienda en todos los sectores de un mundo afligido,—¿cómo podemos hallar y entrar en aquella tierra prometida, la cual hemos vislumbrado tantas veces como un lugar en donde la paz, armonía y plenitud reinan?

Tal vez nos ayude a encontrar nuestra tierra prometida, si recordamos un incidente que ocurrió durante un período muy crítico en la jornada de los israelitas hacia su tierra prometida. Mientras estaban todavía en el desierto, Moisés un día se sentía impulsado por la sabiduría divina a enviar a unos cuantos hombres elegidos para que explorasen la tierra de Canaán. La mayoría de estos hombres, al volver al campamento, rindieron un informe en que describían el país como rico, "tierra que mana leche y miel", pero los habitantes como siendo muy superiores en estatura a los hijos de Israel. En seguida las gentes volvieron a hacer reproches a Moisés por haberles sacado de la tierra de Egipto, el país de su esclavitud. Entonces Josué y Caleb, que confiaban en la bondad de Dios, dijeron (Números, 14:8): "Si Jehová se complace en nosotros, nos llevará a la tierra aquella y nos la dará; tierra que mana leche y miel."

Las conjeturas y razonamientos materiales y las grandes huestes enemigas que se habían levantado contra ellos, habían asustado y desalentado a los israelitas y minado su unidad y su fuerza en aquella ocasión. Pero siempre que obedecieron a Dios y confiaron en El, pudieron pasar con seguridad por pruebas y peligros, como al atravesar el Mar Rojo y otras veces más en el desierto. Dios les guiaba y protegía, hasta que finalmente fueron capaces de entrar en su herencia.

Tal vez nos hayamos preguntado algunas veces, lo mismo que los israelitas de antaño: ¿cuántos años de fatiga hemos de pasar antes de llegar a nuestra tierra prometida? Pero ¿cuál ha sido nuestro concepto de esa tierra prometida? Algunos de nosotros hemos buscado quizás una morada material, en donde no hubiese más dificultades que pudieran impedir nuestra entrada a la paz y la posesión abundante de cosas buenas. Pero las enseñanzas iluminadoras de la Ciencia Cristiana nos llevan a buscar un país en el reino mental, una "tierra que mana leche y miel" de pensamientos espirituales. Tal "tierra prometida" está esperando a todos los que la buscan humilde, obediente y valerosamente, deshaciéndose, a medida que progresen, de aquellos pensamientos feos, resentidos y sensuales que esclavizan a los hombres.

En un pasaje hermoso e iluminador en la página 566 del libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) Mary Baker Eddy escribe: "Como los hijos de Israel fueron guiados triunfalmente a través del Mar Rojo, los obscuros flujos y reflujos del temor humano, —como fueron llevados a través del desierto, andando cansados por el gran yermo de las esperanzas humanas y anticipando las alegrías prometidas,—así la idea espiritual guiará todos los deseos justos en su jornada desde los sentidos hacia el Alma, desde el concepto material de la existencia al espiritual, hacia la gloria preparada para los que aman a Dios."

La Ciencia Cristiana ha venido a esta edad con el fin de capacitarnos para desechar la materialidad y entrar en la tierra prometida de la armonía. Solo el temor, la sensualidad, el odio, la venganza y otras cualidades de esa índole impiden que recibamos nuestra herencia verdadera. Las huestes del mal que se nos enfrentan hoy en día no tienen poder; no pueden detener nuestro progreso, porque, como la Ciencia Cristiana misericordiosamente nos enseña, el mal no puede privarnos de lo que nos pertenece por justicia, porque el mal no es una realidad, sino sólo una suposición,—aunque la falsa educación material nos haya enseñado que hay un poder, llamado el mal, el cual hasta se considera a veces más poderoso que Dios.

Démonos prisa para comprender nuestra herencia tan abundante, echando fuera los pensamientos materiales que impiden nuestro progreso y obscurecen nuestra vista para no poder percibir el bien ilimitado que está siempre a nuestro alcance. Esta tierra prometida, —esta comprensión más clara de que el cielo no es un lugar particular, sino un estado de conciencia, en el cual se reconoce a Dios como la única Vida o Mente del hombre,—está esperando nuestra entrada actualmente. ¿No dijo nuestro Maestro Cristo Jesús (Lucas, 17:21): "Ni dirán: ¡Helo aquí! o ¡Helo allí! porque he aquí que el reino de Dios dentro de vosotros está"?

No la muerte, sino el entendimiento correcto de Dios como Vida, y del hombre como Su hijo, sempiternamente unido con El, nos conduce al país de nuestros anhelos. El amontonamiento de riquezas y la aspiración y el logro de fama y poder mundanos no pueden procurar la paz, salud y alegría que pertenecen a aquellos que descubren que el reino de Dios está dentro de su propio pensamiento, cuando éste es espiritual, obediente y bondadoso.

En la página 576 del libro SCIENCE AND HEALTH la señora Eddy, Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia del Cristo, nos da este mensaje glorioso: "Este reino de Dios está 'dentro de vosotros',—está al alcance de la conciencia humana aquí mismo, y la idea espiritual lo revela. En la Ciencia divina, el hombre posee este reconocimiento de la armonía conscientemente en proporción a su entendimiento de Dios."

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en esta idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

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# *Intimate Message: Washington*

***Blasting for News*** ..... ***By Roscoe Drummond***

Elmer Davis, the Government's new information chief, is exercising his very considerable influence in behalf of getting out more war news. Usually the results are not directly traceable to Mr. Davis but his presence is being felt in high quarters.

Thus far the Office of War Information is itself issuing very little war information. Its greatest service to the press and the radio—and thus to the public—is the extent to which it is encouraging other war agencies of the Government to realize that outside the careful limits of military secrecy this is not a private war but a people's war.

Mr. Davis is an ally of those who believe in the publication of the fullest and frankest statement of the news, and there is evidence that he is a vigorous and effective ally. Washington correspondents are convinced that it was Mr. Davis who blasted the first informative communiqué out of the armed services on the Japanese occupation of the western-most Aleutian Islands—and this certainly wasn't telling Tokyo anything.

And Mr. Davis did not take a hasty "no-news" for an answer from the military commission which is now trying the eight German saboteurs. He explored the possibility of having accredited war correspondents representing the three press associations personally present during the trial but it was agreed that such continuous, first-hand coverage would risk the disclosure of vital information to the enemy. But Mr. Davis' approach to this delicate problem underlines his allegiance to the principle of publication as against the principle of suppression. Mr. Davis is putting the burden of proof upon the suppressor and in this instance it appears likely that he will be successful in inducing the military commission to issue to the public as full and frequent summaries of the progress of the trial as military necessities permit.

No newspaperman in Washington questions the propriety of keeping secret much of the evidence which will be produced at this sabotage and espionage trial and the demands which correspondents make for more ample and more authentic war information are not intended to go beyond the bounds of military censorship which all recognize as absolutely necessary and absolutely right.

But there is much information which, clearly not affecting military security, deserves to be made known. The candid and fearless release of such news is not merely desirable in principle; it is of positive value in prosecuting the war. The best illustration of this fact is the less-than-full truth policy which, according to reliable knowledge, is being practiced by the Government in the submarine sinkings of merchant vessels in the Atlantic.

Why shouldn't the news of all the shipping losses be told to the American people? Why shouldn't the full story, instead of just part of it, be allowed to come out? Is it because such information would be of value to the enemy? If so, then why shouldn't the Government be absolutely frank with the nation and state that in the interests of naval operations, none of the merchant sinkings will be disclosed? Just because the landings of the rescued crews of many of the vessels discloses the sinkings to a few is no reason why any of the sinkings should be announced if their announcement is an aid to the enemy. If it is not valuable to the enemy to publicize part of the losses, it is no more valuable to publicize all of them.

And it is an aid to the nation's war effort—not an aid to the enemy—for the American people to realize the full gravity of the unchecked success of the Nazi submarine campaign. If we are about to get the U-boats under control, as some spokesmen for the Government have intimated, and if we are about to out-build the sinkings, then why worry about gasoline and fuel shortages—and maybe there will be other "easy" solutions to the grave and grim civilian discomforts of fighting the war!

But shipping shortages continue to cause shortages in civilian supplies; shipping shortages continue to make drastic restrictions in gasoline and fuel and rubber absolutely mandatory; shipping shortages continue to handicap the whole global war effort of the United Nations. The American people are willing to make any sacrifice necessary to save their country and their freedom but they need to know the true and the full reasons why these sacrifices are imperative.

This is why the Government's hoarding of publishable war news is a danger and a damage to the war effort. This is why the issuance of publishable war news is an aid to the nation's war effort, not an aid to the enemy.

Mr. Davis is an enemy of the hoarding of war news and an ally of its publication. And he has many other problems, too. He must try to reduce unnecessary conflicts in official statements of war news as when one secretary says there have been Japanese planes over Los Angeles and another secretary says there haven't. He must try to minimize conflicting statements on the rubber shortage and other scarce materials—although obviously he cannot successfully eliminate conflicting policies.

But Mr. Davis has made a good beginning and he is headed in the right direction armed with the right motives. He has the independence and he certainly has the authority. The President has decisively delegated that authority and is carefully keeping his own hands off the controls. The man who drafted the executive order setting up the Office of War Information told the writer that in his opinion no official in Washington has such complete and binding authority to do his job as Mr. Davis. Many will be glad to have him use it fully.

# *The Country Speaks: California*

***Case of Mr. G.*** ..... ***By Rodney L. Brink***

If Mr. G, living in California, goes about breaking into homes and helping himself to the contents of neighbors' pantries or jewel boxes, he is sent to prison. On first offense, he may be granted probation and escape prison, especially if he is young and deemed to be merely thoughtless or impulsive.

If there is a second criminal offense against the rules of safe and proper conduct which have been agreed upon and have thus become law, he goes to prison—when his depredations have been stopped and he has been taken into custody. For a third serious (or felony) offense, he may be sent to prison for the remainder of his natural life.

Seeking to see a way through the fogs of war and the mists that traditionally try to becloud peace conferences, one Californian, at least, has applied the simple rule of human behavior and law to the problem of the world community.

There are some who would say: "Give Mr. G all he wants and needs of all things, and he would not commit crimes against his neighbors." Or, "Establish absolute equality in all things, and thus assure his security, and Mr. G would not have inordinate appetites which would make him a public enemy."

The answer to these views is the most patent fact that there are some in California's penitentiaries who had material possessions beyond any possible present or future need, beyond any standard of equality or requirement of lifelong security.

Appeasement has failed among nations as it fails among individual human beings. The solution lies in another direction.

To keep the problem in its simplest terms, let Germany be thought of as Mr. G, the citizen (of the world) who has wanted power and possession so badly that he has gone outside of the living rules of the community and has violated every right of all of his neighbors in attempting to secure outlandish and fantastic "rights" for himself.

Considered as a two-time offender against his neighbors, Mr. G (or Germany) would be inevitably headed for prison when subdued. If his present crime were considered his third offense, on conviction he could be sentenced by the judge, representing the law-abiding people of his community, to lifelong imprisonment, without possibility of parole.

However, the judge could give Mr. G the benefit of every doubt and mitigating factor, even considering a certain manifest selfishness which amounted to stupidity, and could give him even a fourth chance.

But Mr. G would have to serve a full term of penance with the very best of behavior. He would have to prove his penitence by his actions within the prison to which he was assigned. He would not be released until all concerned were agreed that his punishment had had its effect, and that he was not only able but eager to take an ordinary citizen's humble place in the community again and start working his long and arduous way back to a position of trustworthiness and ultimate respect.

But the neighbors, having suffered repeatedly and tragically, feel that Mr. G is emphatically not entitled to take his precrime place in the neighborhood again immediately—not until there has been expiation and a manifestation of good intent. Meanwhile, they feel they must for safety make and enforce the rules under which he lives. He must be especially watched. They want a committee of neighbors to be responsible for him night and day for a period when his prison term is ended, to make sure he does not start storing up blackjacks, guns, and burglar's tools for another series of raids.

The neighbors are more closely united in their purpose of good citizenship than ever before, due to Mr. G's rampages. They see plainly the value of enforcement of a code which cannot be broken, to offset the fallacious notion of Mr. G and about two other citizens of the community that any citizen possessing the most weapons can break law with impunity.

The community is serious in its purpose to bring Mr. G to trial this time. Never has it taken up a project so unanimously, so thoroughly.

Everyone in the community feels that it will be a much better place in which to live when Mr. G's newest outbreak against the neighbors has been brought to a jolting conclusion. All know that even Mr. G himself will be much better off in the long run than if he were permitted, perchance, to have the run of the neighborhood with full exercise of his bullying, terroristic tendencies.

# *To Change the Subject:*

***'Break for Music' in Britain*** ..... ***By Melita Spraggs***

Typical of the sandwich-like quality of Britain's wartime entertainment—a thin spread of recreation between slabs of hard work—was the piano recital given at the London National Gallery recently by a soldier fresh from fording rivers and scaling cliffs at an Army "toughening" course.

As Mr. Frank Britton, in civilian clothes, played Debussy's "Poissons d'Or," "Jardins sous la pluie" and other sound pictures by this French composer, only his sun-tanned countenance suggested that he had spent recent weeks elsewhere than at practice in his studio.

This was a recital in the National Gallery lunch-hour concerts, started by Dame Myra Hess, which continue to provide rest and fresh inspiration to many workers and shoppers.

In the domed, marble-pillared picture gallery, where the frames of the old masters stand empty, two to three hundred persons gather each day to hear music by accomplished artists. A ticket costs 1s. Informality is the keynote. People walk into the concert hall, often hatless, leave shopping baskets or umbrellas to reserve a gilded chair, and rush off to the buffet to buy a sandwich.

Some knit during the performance, some cannot stay full-time. But early leavers sit at the back and perfect silence is observed. Not a click of a needle or a rustle detracts from one's enjoyment of the music.

The lunch-hour concerts at the National Gallery have met with such success that another of London's historical buildings, the Royal Exchange in the City, is to be converted for this purpose. As the acoustics are not so good as the National Gallery, screens have had to be erected. These are artistically decorated to harmonize with the style of architecture. A canteen is being built at which it is estimated 1,000 lunches a day will be served when the concerts are given.

Out in the parks other lunch-time crowds are taking their music alfresco. In Loncoln's Inn Fields a Russian Balalaika Orchestra plays Russian tunes and ballet music. The musicians wear Russian national costumes, with embroidered tunics and high leather boots.

Nearly all the other London parks have lunch-time orchestras—Army regimental bands, brass bands and private string orchestras, all provide music for lunch-hour strollers.

Midday entertainment has spread to the provinces, too. Liverpool observed the first anniversary of its lunch-hour concerts, with a broadcast program. In this city, workers hear fine music performed by first-rate artists for a charge of 6d.

As in London, the organizers feel that an unusual degree of informality explains the great popularity of the concerts which drew an average attendance of 470, and a total attendance of 23,030 for 11 months. Admittance fees have been supplemented by public-spirited citizens, following the example of their Lord Mayor. Artists in most cases have appeared at reduced fees, and monetary assistance was given by the Central Council for the Encouragement of Music and the Arts.

Britain's factory workers have their "break for music." Special concert artists visit the factories both in the middle of the day and at midnight for the night shift. Usually their concerts are held on a stage in the factory canteen after lunch and supper.

Looking after the Forces in this respect has become a specialized work. Entertainment in World War II does not follow the orthodox lines of the simple community singing gatherings of World War I. One of the novelties now on tour is a Marionette Show which travels to isolated Army groups. This puppet theater has often been set up in a lonely barn high on the moors for the entertainment of men of a searchlight battery.

# Saboteurs: Beware of Uncle Sam's Watchdogs

**McClelland Barclay, USNR would have trained dogs patrolling the lonely, fog-bound beaches.**

**By Josephine Ripley**
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

Enemy saboteurs who try sneak landings on American shores in the future should come prepared to leave a piece of their pants in the jaws of Uncle Sam's watchdogs.

Such a reception is practically assured if the plan proposed by Lieut. Commander McClelland Barclay, U.S.N.R., goes into effect.

Commander Barclay, an enthusiastic booster for the use of dogs in national defense, would have trained watch dogs patrolling those lonely, fog-bound beaches. It is a well known fact, he points out, that in this type of weather the sense of smell and hearing becomes more acute.

Dogs are the type of animal that can take advantage of this to the greatest degree. He believes they "could literally replace 50 Coast Guardsmen at this type of work and relieve them for other duties."

The use of dogs for defense is not new. Since March 13, over 200 dogs have been trained for sentry duty with the soldiers. Many of these are even now "in the service." Are they making good? Listen to this!

### Equal to 6 Guards

"One well-trained dog is the equivalent of six guards!" exclaimed Lieut. Col. Clifford Smith of the Quartermaster-General's Department in Washington recently. He then told how one of these new "soldiers" had routed out prowlers hiding in a boat beneath a pier somewhere on the West Coast.

It was a radical experiment, this call for volunteers of dogdom. The United States Army had never used dogs before.

Uncle Sam had only to whistle. Up galloped Rover and Prince, Fido and Blue-Ribbon Beulah, all awiggle with eagerness and tail-wagging. They came from kennels; they came from private homes. There were thoroughbreds; there were mongrels; there were pets whose masters were already in the Army. The majority were kennel dogs—and all were the generous donations of owners who relinquished all rights to Uncle Sam.

### Dog Owners

"Dogs for Defense, Inc.," a patriotic organization of dog fanciers and breeders, of New York City, undertook the enlisting and training—at its own expense.

Today in cities spread from coast to coast, dog volunteers are learning "to heel," to bristle when they hear a noise—not to bark and invite a oullet, but to growl softly so that only the sentry may hear.

Their sensitive nostrils are quick to catch the scent of a stranger, their instinct swifter than wireless to warn of the enemy. From there on, it's the training that counts. What the method of attack will be is a military secret. But there's the suddenness of lightning in their spring, the power of a Hercules behind it.

More than three hundred trainers, working under some 22 regional directors throughout the country, are putting these patriotic pooches through their Army paces in a stiff two months' course.

Trainers are changed frequently so that the dogs may become accustomed to the change of guards. Training is done at night, and the dog is taught to patrol the area with the sentries.

But they are good soldiers, these Army dogs. There's the German Shepherd, dignified as a general. The Doberman Pinscher, alert, streamlined for speed. The sturdy, square-set Boxer, ready for action.

Beside him, the jaunty Airedale, confident as a doughboy, and the powerful Norwegian Elkhound who could knock a man down in a single bound.

### Dogs Carefully Selected

Picked as carefully as 1-A selectees, these guard-dogs must be at least 18 inches from the ground at the shoulder. They are at least a year old, and not more than four. They are keen, but not high-strung. There are males and females.

They must pass the exacting requirements of their local training board in order to become eligible for the course. If they make the grade and complete their training successfully, word is flashed to "Dogs for Defense" headquarters in New York that so many trained dogs in such-and-such a city are ready for duty.

The Army is notified, and shortly half a dozen soldiers appear, make the acquaintance of their new sentry companions, and for a period of several weeks go through the paces with the dogs. Then they are off to forts, ammunition dumps, factories, bridges, air fields, wherever men must keep the guard. And with them are the watchdogs for freedom.

All this, as the willing contribution of hundreds of patriotic citizens and dog lovers, who are giving their time as trainers, donating their dogs, furnishing food and equipment.

Merchants are donating collars, leashes, crates and brushes, and dog clubs all over the nation are turning proceeds from their dog shows over to "Dogs for Defense," in order that the training may go on and increase as the need grows.

**"One Well-Trained Dog Is the Equivalent of Six Guards," Is an Official Verdict**
**They are good soldiers, these Army dogs. From left to right, a German Shepherd, a Kerry Blue Terrier, and a Dalmatian.**

Wide World

**Two of the Army's 2,000 Canine Recruits in Training**
**Left, Somewhere on Long Island, Kotor, a Dalmatian, leaps through an opening in a fence as he dashes away with a communication. Right, On the Pacific Coast, a canine trainee paces up and down with Private Wilson Cross, as though on sentry duty.**

In Greater Boston more than 50 dogs are being trained under the supervision of George S. West, 74 State Street, New England Regional Director, who is assisted by William Prescott Wolcott of Milton.

In New York State, 21 dogs are in training, under Regional Director Mrs. George B. St. George of Tuxedo Park, N. Y. The Pacific Coast has 55 dogs ready for Army duty, under Regional Director Ernest E. Ferguson, 8285 W. Sunset Boulevard, Hollywood.

Harry I. Caesar of New York is founder of the organization, and information concerning names of other regional directors and training centers may be obtained from headquarters at 22 East 60th Street, New York City.

European armies have used dogs in war service for many years. Heroism of the St. Bernard dogs is historic. Dogs as messengers, as carriers of light ammunition, for laying reels of wire, have been invaluable aids in battle. Dalmatians are now being trained by civilian defense organizations for rescue work in time of disaster.

In Russia thousands of dogs are in action, some even being trained for parachute work. Huskies have proved themselves good soldiers under fire, hauling sled-mounted guns and other equipment.

The dogs of America's Army are proving themselves as valiant, as ready to do battle with the intruder, as faithful in allegiance as the soldiers beside whom they serve.

# Court to Try Saboteurs Prototype of Civil War

*The eight German saboteurs who were landed in this country by submarine are scheduled to go on trial today before a type of tribunal which has not existed in this country for nearly 70 years.*

*Wide World-Associated Press*

WASHINGTON, July 8—The Confederate spy, Mrs. Rose Greenhow, 80 years ago, was one of the first prisoners to go before the Civil War Military Commission, which was the prototype of the Commission that today is scheduled to begin the trial of the eight German saboteurs.

That tribunal, formed under an Executive order of President Lincoln, was the first of a series of military commissions which on both the Union and Confederate sides tried thousands of cases of spies, saboteurs, blockade runners, draft evaders, and other such offenders.

Mrs. Greenhow had been a Washington social leader. A Marylander, she was the aunt of Mrs. Stephen Douglas. She lived in a fine home across Lafayette Park from the White House, and there she entertained Senators, Cabinet members and many a Union Army officer.

So successful was she in wheedling military information out of her guests and getting it to the Confederate Army leaders that she has been given much of the credit for the victory of the Southerners at the first battle of Bull Run.

Shortly after that battle, she was made a prisoner in her own home—arrested by Allan Pinkerton, head of General McClellan's Secret Service.

She finally was sent across the lines and deposited in Confederate territory, probably to the vast relief of some high-placed politicians and Army men.

Similar commissions have been used in all nations for centuries, but they developed a special character in this country and were first termed military commissions in the United States. Abroad, their work was done by courts-martial, which had power to try all forms of military offenses.

The Commission is bound by none of the rigid rules which govern courts-martial and civil courts. It can make its own rules, and its acts are subject only to review by the President, who appoints it by virtue of his special war powers.

The most famous trial by a commission was that of Mrs. Surratt, who was hanged for aiding in the assassination of Abraham Lincoln.

Wide World

**Now the Army's Best Friend**
**Here the artist, Lieut. McClelland Barclay, U. S. N. R., is pictured with the poster he painted for Dogs for Defense, Inc. Miss Mardee Hoff and her Welsh terrier Mickey and cocker spaniel Bodo gaze at it admiringly.**

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Thursday.

# Today's 2:55 P.M. Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 450,0
Previous day's sales 322,4
1942 volume to date 53,443,9
1941 volume to date 63,948,6

## Stocks Resume Rally After Mild Decline

NEW YORK, July 8 (AP)—The stock market resumed its summer rise today after a mild extension of Tuesday's retreat.

First hour losses were quickly extinguished as selective demand appeared in various leaders. The upturn achieved some momentum in the late proceedings with brisk advance in the steels. Gains ranging from fractions to 2 points or so were well distributed through the list in the final hour.

There were several intervals of activity and total dealings were approximately 450,000 shares.

Concern over the position of the Russians was regarded as an influence in the early setback, but this tension was eased considerably by later Moscow advices that the Red Army in a heavy counter-attack was wiping out German bridgeheads on the east bank of the Don River and halting further Nazi attempts to cross the stream in the Voronezh sector.

A steep jump in grain prices on farm legislative developments had some effect on the buying tides in stocks.

Leading the stock exchange upturn were Bethlehem Steel, up more than 2 points at the best, and U. S. Steel for nearly as much. Other prominent climbers were Youngstown Sheet, General Motors, Chrysler, Douglas Aircraft, American Can, Dow Chemical, du Pont, Eastman Kodak, Anaconda, Owens-Illinois, Santa Fe and Standard Oil (NJ).

### Selective Bond Recovery

Selective recovery ruled in most departments of today's bond market as the final hour neared.

Little business was done in outstanding government loans as the books were opened on a $2,000,000,000 Treasury new money offering bearing 2 per cent and maturing in nine years. Subscription books will remain open today and tomorrow and, contrary to usual practice, there were no restrictions of any sort attached to the offering.

Corporate loans improving modestly included Columbia Gas & Electric 5s of '52 and '61, Delaware & Hudson 4s, Santa Fe adjustment 5s, Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles of '60 and Nickel Plate 5½s.

Moving narrowly either way were, among others, Portland General Electric 4½s, Republic Steel 4½s, New York Central 5s, International Paper 6s and Goodrich 4¼s.

A single block of $175,000 American Tobacco 4s sold at 100¼, unchanged, after a few bonds turned at 100⅛.

Foreign dollar issues were quiet and steady.

## Wheat Prices Rise Nearly 5c Bushel On Heavy Buying

CHICAGO, July 8 (AP)—In the sharpest advance in weeks, wheat prices today rose almost 5 cents a bushel at one stage as buying expanded to large scale proportions. At a peak of $1.21¼, July wheat was the highest it has been since May and about 6 cents above last Monday's low.

Renewal of flour business and buying inspired by Senate passage of legislation to raise Government loan rates on basic crops, including wheat, prompted the upturn.

## Lehman Corp. Assets Value Has Decrease

NEW YORK (AP)—The Lehman Corp., investment trust, announced that for the fiscal year ended June 30 net assets were $49,768,843, or $25.09 per share on 1,983,977 shares of stock outstanding.

This compared with net assets of $57,634,793, or $28.77 per share on 2,003,377 shares outstanding as of June 30, 1941.

Substantial increases in the company's common stock portfolio during the past quarter were found in the building and construction group as well as in the food and beverage section. Metals and mining shares and railroad issues showed decreases.

## Rubber Scrap Total Put at 500,000 Tons

AKRON, Ohio (AP)— Scrap rubber collections are expected to be sufficient to keep the reclaiming industry at top speed for a year or more, the Beacon Journal says.

Dr. H. S. Rogers, chief of the WPB rubber branch, has estimated the collection at 500,000 tons, and with the usual 20 per cent shrinkage this will leave 400,000 tons net for reclaiming, the Beacon Journal says. The rubber reclaiming industry handled 275,000 tons last year and is expected to handle 350,000 tons this year.

## Stocks Close Steady In London Market

LONDON, July 8 (AP)—Trading was quiet and the close in today's stock market steady. Industrials were quiet. Home rails and oils were easier by fractions. Kaffirs were maintained. Diamond and rubber shares were fractionally firmer.

British funds were maintained. Egyptian bonds finished higher.

## Sufficient Oil For East Seen By Year-End

WASHINGTON, July 8 (AP)—Delivery of sufficient oil to the gasoline-rationed East Coast by the end of this year to meet its daily requirements was forecast today by J. R. Parten, director of transportation in the Petroleum Co-ordinator's office.

Chairman Bailey (D) of North Carolina of the Senate Commerce Committee made public Mr. Parten's report after the committee had approved, 11 to 3, a measure authorizing expenditures of $93,000,000 to construct a barge canal across Florida, a pipeline across the same State, another pipeline from Mississippi to the East Coast, and to enlarge the Gulf intercoastal waterway.

Estimating overland movement of oil to the East Coast at 954,000 barrels daily on June 20, Mr. Parten wrote the committee that a pipeline rearrangement and construction program now under way would add approximately 275,000 barrels a day to the East's supply when all projects were completed later in the year.

He estimated that deliveries by tankers would reach 200,000 barrels daily, boosting total potential deliveries to 3,429,000 barrels.

East Coast requirements this year have averaged 1,367,000 barrels daily, he said, forecasting the possibility of a 62,000 daily surplus in deliveries. Mr. Parten added, however, that this potential surplus was likely to be eaten up by an increase in the demand because of the acceleration of the war program.

Included among projects listed by Mr. Parten was construction of a 24-inch pipeline delivering 300,000 barrels of oil daily from Longview, Texas, to southern Illinois which he said would free 8,800 additional railroad tank cars when considered in the light of the present haul from Texas to the East Coast.

Mr. Parten listed these other projects to be undertaken:

Reversal of Tuscarora pipeline and installation of additional equipment to increase 40,000 barrels daily movement of crude from Texas to Chicago and increase movement 25,000 barrels daily eastward. Increase 40,000 barrels; completion Nov. 15.

Construction of 60,000-barrel line from Beaumont, Texas, to Baton Rouge, La., to connect with Plantation pipeline and extension of latter from Greensboro, N. C., to near Norfolk. Increase 60,000 barrels; completion Nov. 15.

Construction of 10,000-barrel line from Fostoria, Ohio, connecting with system at Akron, Ohio. Increase 10,000 barrels; completion Sept. 30.

Reversal of Keystone - Atlantic gasoline line and increase in movement through Socony-Vacuum line from Buffalo, N. Y., to feed Sun pipeline going south. Increase 10,000 barrels; completion Aug. 1.

### Reversal of Lines

Reversal and extension of line from Port Arthur, Tex., to Eldorado, Ark.; Reversal of 8-inch line between Shreveport, La., and Port Arthur; construction of 150-mile 10-inch line from Eldorado, Ark., to Helena, Ark. Increase 50,000 barrels, completion Nov. 1.

Reversal of 12-inch line between East Texas and Houston for delivery of 60,000 barrels daily of refined products from Houston to the East Texas field. Construction of 12-inch pipeline from East Texas to Paducah, Ky. Increase 60,000 barrels, completion Dec. 31.

Gulf - intercoastal waterway movement by wooden barge from Texas ports to Panama City, Fla., for delivery of 50,000 barrels daily of residual fuel oil, transported by tank car to Norfolk. Increase 50,000 barrels daily.

Steel barge movement of 35,000 barrels daily from Texas ports to Port St. Joe, Fla., by existing barge equipment and transportation across Florida by a proposed 8-inch line under consideration by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Increase 35,000 barrels, completion Oct. 31.

The pipeline-barge canal legislation, already passed by the House, will be taken up by the Senate a week from today by agreement, Senator Vandenberg (R) of Michigan said. He and Chairman Bailey, along with Senator Burton (R) of Ohio voted against the bill.

## $1,231,000,000 U. S. Bonds Sold to Life Firms in Half Year

NEW YORK (AP)—Life insurance companies bought $1,231,000,000 of U. S. Government securities in the first half of 1942, an increase of nearly 180 per cent over similar purchases in the first half of 1941, the Institute of Life Insurance reported in its mid-year review.

Life insurance in force at midyear was reported by the institute at $128,000,000,000, a record high and averaging about $4,000 per family, compared with $1,202 per family at the time of World War I.

### Wisc. Central Paymen Ordered

MINNEAPOLIS (AP) — Federal District Judge Gunnar H. Nordbye signed an order for payment of six-months interest on Wisconsin Central Railroad first general mortgage bonds maturing in 1949. The order providing for payment July 15 of the interest coupon which matured July 1, 1934, designates the agency Bank of Montreal, New York City, as paying agent. This is the fourth interest payment to be made since the road went into receivership.


1942 High Low | Stks/Divds (Dollars) | Sales (100s) | High | Low | 2:55 | Net Ch'ge

497⅞ 37 Abbott 1.60a 2 44¾ 44¾ 44¾Jul 7
48¾ 41½ Acme Stl (4) 2 42½ 42½ 42½ — ½
7½ 5½ Adams E .15e 7 6⅝ 6½ 6⅝Jul 7
20½ 18¾ Adams-Mil (1) 2 15¾ 15¾ 15¾ + ¼
127⅞ 10 Addressog ¾e 5 12 11¾ 12 + ¼
38¼ 29½ Air Reduct 1a 10 33¼ 32 33¼ +1⅛
2½ 1¾ Alaska Juneau 5 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
⅜ ⅜ Allegheny Cp 1 ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ — ⅛
5⅞ 3½ Allg pf xw 4 4⅜ 4⅜ 4½Jul 7
6 3½ Allg pf 530xw 1 4⅜ 4⅜ 4⅜
17 9¾ Allg pr pf 1 11 11 11 + ½
12¾ 36 Allg L S .85e 7 18 17 18 +1
5½ 3¾ Allen Ind (1g) 1 4½ 4½ 4½Jun26
149 118½ Al Ch&Dye 6a 2 137½ 137½ 137½+ 1¼
12⅛ 10 Allied Kid (1) 3 10 10 10 Jun12
14⅛ 11⅜ Allied Mill 1.60 2 13¼ 13¼ 13¼Jul 7
6¼ 4 Allied St .30e 4 5⅜ 5⅜ 5⅜
81 64 Allied St pf 5 1 65 65 65 Jul 7
30½ 22 Allis-C M ⅓e 19 25⅞ 25 25⅞ + ⅜
18¾ 14¾ Alpha P C 94e 1 16⅞ 16⅞ 16⅞Jul 7
11½ ⅜ Amal Leather 1 11 11 11 + ⅛
18⅞ 13¼ Amal L pf 1.50 1 13¼ 13¼ 13¼Jul 6
56 43 Amerada Pr 2 56 53¾ 56 +2
23⅛ 18¾ Am A Ch 1.20 6 19 19 19 Jul 3
48¼ 25¼ Am Airl 1½g 24 16½ 14¾ 16½ +1⅜
7¾ 5⅞ Am Bk N .30e 1 7¼ 7¼ 7¼
5¼ 3½ Am Bosch ⅓e 3 4½ 4½ 4½Jul 6
33 23 Am Br Sh .60e 1 25 25 25 +1
70½ 56⅝ Am Can 2.50e 13 66½ 63¾ 66½ +2¾
166 159 Am Can pf (7) 1 162 162 162 Jul 6
33 20 AmCar&Fdy 2 25¼ 24⅞ 25¼ +1⅛
73¾ 55½ Am C F pf 3½e 1 60 59 60 +1
20½ 16 Am Ch&C 1e 1 18 17⅜ 18 +1
110 105 Am Ch&C pf 5 1 108 108 108 Jun25
95 69 Am Chicle(4a) 1 86 86 86 Jul 7
5⅜ 3⅞ Am Colortype 1 5 5 5 + ⅛
22⅜ 14¼ AmCSug 1⅓e 10 15¼ 15¼ 15¼ + ¼
5⅛ 3⅞ Am Distill 12 5⅜ 5⅜ 5⅜ + ⅛
6 4⅜ Am Encaus Til 3 ⅞ ⅞ ⅞ + ⅛
21¼ 16¼ Am Enka .40g 2 4 4 4 Jul 7
⅜ ⅛ Am Export 1e 9 20⅞ 20⅞ 20⅞ + ⅛
24½ 16¼ Am & For Pow 4 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛
28 18⅞ AFPSteel .60b 8 21¾ 21 21¼ + ⅜
2⅜ 1⅛ Am & F P 2pf 5 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛ + ⅛
32 25⅜ Am-H SS 1½e 1 14⅞ 14⅞ 14⅞Jul 7
3½ 2¼ Am Hide&Len 4 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
36 33½ Am HL pf (3) 1 2⅜ 2⅜ 2⅜
47¼ 36⅞ Am Hm P 2.40 3 46¾ 46¾ 46¾ +1
2 1⅛ Am Ice 6 17⅞ 17⅞ 17⅞
31½ 25 Am Ice pf 1 20¾ 30¾ 30¾ — ⅛
4 2¼ Am Internat'l 5 3 2⅞ 3 Jul 8
6 5⅞ Am Inv III .80 7 5⅞ 5⅞ 5⅞Jun29
89½ 65 Am L&Corn'tive 34 8 7½ 8 +⅛
11½ 9½ Am Locomotive 1 70¾ 69 70¾ +2
5¼ 4 Am Loc pf 7 10⅞ 10½ 10½Jul 7
23¾ 16 Am M&F .40e 2 5 4⅞ 5 +⅛
11 7½ Am M & Met 13 5 4⅞ 5 +⅛
2 ½ Am Metal (1) 1 19 19 19 + ⅛
24½ 15⅜ Am Pow & Lt 1 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛
22 12½ APLSSpf2¾xd 2 17¼ 16¾ 17¼ + ⅛
4⅞ 3¾ APLSSpf2.19x 4 14⅞ 14⅜ 14⅞ — ⅛
12 9½ Am R&S .15e 31 4⅝ 4½ 4⅝ + ⅛
6½ 4¾ Am Ro M ⅓e 16 10¾ 9⅞ 10¾ + ⅛
9 6¾ Am Saf R ⅓e 2 5⅞ 5⅞ 5⅞ — ⅛
47 35½ Am Seat (2) 36 8¾ 8¼ 8¼Jul 6
34¼ 29 Am Smelt 2.20e 4 31¼ 31⅛ 31⅛ +⅛
20½ 16⅜ Am St Fdr 1e 11 18¼ 17½ 18¼ + ⅜
12 9⅜ Am Stores ⅓e 1 10⅜ 10⅜ 10⅜ + ⅛
10⅝ 7⅜ Am Stov 1.20 4 11 11 11 +1⅛
12¾ 15 Am Sugar (2e) 2 16¾ 16½ 16¾ + ⅛
97⅛ 78¾ Am Sug pf 7 1 85⅞ 85⅞ 85⅞Jul 7
21½ 17¼ Am Sm Tob 1a 2 19⅛ 19⅛ 19⅛Jul 1
134⅜ 101¼ Am T&T pf 9 17 116¼ 114⅝ 116¼ + ⅜
49¾ 33½ Am Tob 1⅓e 4 44 43½ 44
50¾ 34⅞ Am Tb B 1⅓e 6 45½ 45 45½ + ⅜
143 120 Am Tob pf (6) 2 134 133¾ 134½
27⅛ 22 Am Type Fdrs 1 4½ 4½ 4½
116½ 108¼ Am Visc pf(5) 16 26¾ 26¾ 26¾ + ⅜
31¼ 17⅞ Am Water Wks 3 23⅜ 23⅜ 23⅜ + ⅛
70¼ 41¼ Am WW 1pf 6 2 42 42 42 Jul 2
5⅜ 3¾ Am Woolen 1 4 4 4 + ⅛
76⅜ 54 Am Wool pf 2 2 60 59½ 59½ + ½
57⅜ 31½ Am Zinc L&S 26 4½ 4⅜ 4⅜ + ⅛
50 38⅝ AmCSup pf3⅓xd 1 40 40 40 Jul 3
28⅝ 22¾ Anaconda (1e) 102 26¼ 25⅜ 26½ +1
17 12¾ Anchor H .15e 2 15 14⅞ 15 Jun 4
10 7⅜ Andes Cop ⅓e 3 9 9 9 +1
2⅜ 1 A P W Paper 1 1⅜ 1⅜ 1⅜Jun25
35 27½ Arch-D M 1e 3 30 30 30 Jul 7
111⅛ 107½ Arm Del pf 7 1 109 109 109 + ¼
41⅝ 2¾ Armour (1) 9 2⅞ 2⅞ 3 + ⅛
67½ 51 Arm pr pf4½xb 9 54¼ 52⅝ 54¼ + ⅛
66 53 Arm ill pf 1 56 55¾ 55¾Apr25
28 21 Armstr' C ⅓e 7 28⅛ 27¾ 28⅛ + ⅜
7¼ 5⅞ Arnold C ⅓e 1 6 6 6 Jul 3
4 2½ Artloom .15e 4 3¼ 3⅛ 3⅛Jul 2
6¾ 4¼ Asd Dry Gds 1 47⅞ 47⅞ 47⅞ + ⅛
77½ 61½ Asd DG1pf 6 1 65 65 65 Jul 2
83 53 As DG 2pf 7% 1 53 53 53 Jun29
26 20 Associates 1 2 25¼ 25⅛ 25⅛Jul 6
39⅞ 27½ Atchison 5½pe 31 39¾ 38⅛ 39¾ +1⅜
70 60¼ At T&SF pf 5 1 63⅜ 63⅜ 63⅜ — ⅛
26 19¾ Atl Ctl L 1g 18 24⅜ 23 24⅜ + ⅜
34 16⅞ Atl G&W1 3g 3 17¾ 17 17¾ + ⅜
45½ 33 AG&Wlpf2½xe 1 37¼ 37¼ 37¼Jul 3
23½ 14⅜ Atl Refin pf 4 13 17⅜ 17 17¼ + ⅛
109¼ 100 Atl Refin pf 5 1 101¼ 101¼ 101¼Jul 7
7 6⅛ Atlas Cp pf 3 3 6¾ 6⅝ 6⅝
70 43 Atlas Pw 1½pe 1 45 45 45 Jun29
9⅛ 6⅛ Atlas T'r .30g 1 8 8 8 Jul 2
2⅜ 1¼ Austin Nichols 1 2⅜ 2⅜ 2⅜Jun18
4½ 2¾ Aviat Cp .10e 15 3 2⅞ 3 + ⅛

B

14¾ 9¼ Bald Loco ct 10 12⅜ 10¾ 11⅜ + ⅛
2⅝ 2⅜ Balt & Ohio 2 3¼ 3⅛ 3¼ + ⅛
4½ 2 Balt & Ohio pf 3 5⅜ 5⅜ 5⅜ — ⅛
6½ 4 Bangor & Ar 1 4¾ 4¾ 4¾ + ⅛
10¼ 6½ Barber Asphalt 1 9⅞ 9⅞ 9⅞ + ⅛
6 4½ Barker Br (1g) 1 5 5 5 Jun18
11⅛ 8 Barnsdall .60 5 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛ + ⅛
18½ 12⅛ Bath Ir Wk 1e 11 13½ 13 13½ + ⅜
21¼ 15½ Bayuk Cig 1xa 1 20 20 20 + ⅜
24½ 20 Beat Cream 1a 1 24 24 24 Jul 2
106 103 Beat pf ww (5) 1 103 103 103 Apr25
110¼ 102⅝ Beat Cr pf (5) 1 103⅛ 103⅛ 103⅛Apr15
7⅜ 6½ Beck-Hen .80 1 82 82 82 +1
16½ 9¾ Bell Airc (2g) 8 6⅞ 6⅞ 6⅞Jul 3
39⅞ 28¼ Bendix Av (2e) 17 30¾ 30 30¾ + ⅜
14 9⅞ Beth I L .37½ 5 12½ 12½ 12½Jul 7
52 46½ Bon Ia pf 2½ 1 52 52 52 Jul 7
24¼ 17⅝ Best Co 1.60a 1 21 21 21 Jul 7
66⅞ 49½ BethSteel 3e 71 55½ 52⅜ 55½ +3
121 105 Beth Stl pf 7 2 106½ 106½ 106½ + ⅜
24 18¼ Bigelow-S 1e 2 22⅞ 22⅞ 22⅞Jun22
19¾ 14¾ Black-Dk 1.60 6 15½ 15½ 15½Jun22
7⅞ 5½ Blaw-Knox 1e 97 5½ 5¼ 5½ + ⅛
14½ 11⅛ Blinn&Lau⅓e 1 11⅞ 11⅞ 11⅞ — ⅛
21¼ 13½ Boeing Air 1e 17 16¼ 15⅜ 16¼ + ⅜
31¾ 25 Bohn A&S (2) 7 29¾ 29¼ 29¾ + ⅛
17¼ 13½ Bond Str 1.60 5 13¾ 13¾ 13¾Jul 3
20¾ 18⅜ Borden (.60e) 7 19¾ 19¾ 19¾ + ⅛
24 19¾ Borg-War .80e 8 23½ 22¾ 22¾ + ⅛
2½ 1¼ Bostn&Maine 2 1⅞ 1⅞ 1⅞Jul 7
30¾ 25 Bower R B (3) 1 27¼ 27¼ 27¼Jun30
18½ 15 Bowing C ⅓e 1 15 15 15 M'y22
9¼ 7⅜ Bridgep'r Br 1 5 8 7¾ 8 + ⅛
19¼ 15⅛ Briggs Mfg(2) 6 19 18⅝ 19 + ⅛
29½ 26 Bridge&Sc (3) 1 28 28 28 Jun15
43 30 Bristol 1.10e 1 36½ 36½ 36½Jul 7
½ ⅛ Bldy & Q Tran 10 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛Jul 1
1¼ 1 Bldy-Man Tran 1 1¼ 1¼ 1¼ + ⅛
9¼ 7 Bkl U Gas ⅓e 2 7⅞ 7⅞ 7⅞Ju 6
35 28¼ Brown Shoe (2) 2 28¼ 28¼ 28¼Jul 1
14 9⅞ Brown-Bal ⅓e 6 13 12⅝ 13 + ⅛
3½ 2¼ Bruns-E .30a 1 6¼ 6¼ 6¼
7⅛ 6 Budd Mfg 6 2½ 2½ 2½ + ⅛
15¾ 11½ Buffalo F .45a 1 12 12 12 Jul 2
26 19½ Bullard Co 1 18 18 18 + ⅛
19¼ 14⅞ Bulova Wat(2) 1 23⅜ 23⅜ 23⅜ + ⅛
17 14⅛ Burlin M 1.40 1 17 17 17 + ⅛
8 6¼ Burl Add .50e 19 8½ 8 8½ + ⅛
11 10 Burma Tr ⅓e 13 13¼ 13 13¼ + ⅛

C

19¾ 16½ Calm Pk 1½ 3 17¾ 17½ 17¾ + ⅛
50⅞ 16½ Calif P pf 2½ 1 50¾ 50¾ 50¾Apr14
1¼ ½ Callahan Z-Ld 2 ⅞ ⅞ ⅞ + ⅛
7¼ 5¾ Cal & Hecla 1 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛ + ⅛
15½ 11⅞ Campb Wy ⅓e 2 12⅞ 12⅞ 12⅞ — ⅛
12½ 9½ Canada Dr .40 3 11¾ 11½ 11¾ + ⅛
4⅞ 3½ Canadian Pac 16 4½ 4½ 4½
37½ 29⅝ Cannon Mills 2 1 30 30 30 Jul 3
2¾ 1¼ Capital Ad A 1 2½ 2½ 2½
27¾ 22½ Carpen S 1⅓e 2 23¾ 23½ 23¾Jun22
3 2¼ Carrier-C .10e 1 2½ 2½ 2½ + ⅛
70⅝ 54⅜ Case (JI)(7g) 5 71 69¼ 71 +3⅞
42 30 Caterpil Tr 2 13 36½ 35¾ 36½ +1
21¼ 15 Celanese 1e 1 18⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝ + ⅛
8¼ 6½ Celotex (1) 4 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛ + ⅛
23½ 16 Cent Aq 1¾a 5 17 16⅞ 16⅞Jul 7
2¼ 1⅛ Cent Foundry 2 1¾ 1¾ 1¾ + ⅛
5⅜ 1½ Cent RR RI 2 2¼ 2¼ 2¼ — ⅛
18 11 Cen Violetta 1e 1 11½ 11½ 11½ — ⅛
31¾ 2 Century Rib M 2 2⅜ 2⅜ 2⅜Jul 1
31¾ 27 Cerro de P (4) 9 31¼ 30⅞ 31¼ + ⅛
2½ 1¾ Cert-teed Prod 2 1⅞ 1⅞ 1⅞
19 16 Chain Belt ⅔e 3 16½ 16 16 Jun22
17 14⅜ Champ Pa Mar 2 15 15 15 + ⅛
7½ 5½ Checker Cab 1 6 6 6 Jun29
36¼ 27½ Ches & Ohio 3 14 30⅞ 30⅝ 30⅞ + ⅛
98 89 Ches & O pf 4 2 94 94 94 + ½
4⅛ 2⅜ Chic Corp 3 4⅛ 4 4 — ⅛
1⅝ ⅝ Chi & E Ill 1 ⅞ ⅞ ⅞

D—E

2⅝ 2½ Davega S .70g 1 3 3 3
15½ 12½ Davega pf 1¼ 1 17 17 17 + ½
8¾ 6⅝ Davis Ch .60e 1 9¼ 9¼ 9¼
4⅞ 3½ Decca Rec .60a 1 6 6 6
2 1⅝ Deere & Co 2g 71 22 21¾ 22 + ⅛
25½ 20 Deere pf 1.40 1 26⅞ 26⅞ 26⅞Jul 2
11⅞ 9½ Detroit WL 1½g 1 11 11 11 Jul 3
10⅜ 7 Det & Hudson 5 8¾ 8¼ 8¾ + ⅛
4½ 2⅞ Det Lock&W 3 3½ 3½ 3½
½ ⅛ Det&RioGW pf 2 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛Jun 8
18⅝ 14⅜ Detroit Ed 1e 23 15⅞ 15⅝ 15⅞ + ⅛
27¼ 18 Diam Mat 4xe 1 22 22 22 + ⅛
38⅜ 33½ Diam M pf1½ 1 37⅞ 37⅞ 37⅞ + ⅛
9⅜ 7¾ Diam T M ⅓e 1 7¾ 7¾ 7¾Jul 8
19⅛ 16½ Dis C-S h2.22 14 19⅜ 19 19⅛ + ⅛
80½ 70 Dist C-S pf 5 1 80½ 80½ 80½Jul 2
9 8 Dixie-Vort 1xa 1 8½ 8½ 8½Jun26
27 22¼ Dominr D(1e) 3 22 22 22 + ⅛
8 6 Dome M 1.30e 6 12 11⅜ 11⅞ + ⅛
70½ 51 Douglas Air 5g 22 58⅞ 57½ 58⅜ +1¼
124½ 95 Dow Chem (3) 12 115½ 113⅜ 115½ + 1⅞
15½ 13½ Dresser M ⅔e 2 14 14 14 + ⅛
4½ 2¾ Duplex Print 1 3½ 3½ 3½ + ⅛
10 8 Duplan (.40e) 1 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝Jul 7
146 102¾ du Pont 2½xe 31 120 116¼ 120 +3¾
271½ 163¼ East Air Lines 10 23½ 22⅜ 23½ +1
3½ 2¼ East Roll Mill 8 3⅝ 3½ 3⅝ + ⅛
141 108 Eastman (6a) 8 132 131¼ 132 + 1
31½ 26 Eaton Mfg 3 29⅞ 29⅜ 29⅞ + ⅛
15 11¼ Edis Br 1.20 2 12¾ 12¾ 12¾ + ⅛
13¾ 10¾ Elec Bond ⅓e 10 26½ 26 26⅜ + ⅜
1¾ ¾ El Pow & Li 1 1 1 1 + ⅛
32¾ 15 El P$6 pf.90h 1 21¼ 21¼ 21¼
35¼ 17¼ ElP7pf$1.05x 1 24 24 24
32¾ 29 El Str Bat 2 2 31¾ 31¾ 31¾ — ⅛
26¾ 19¼ El Pwr G 2.40 1 23 23 23 Jul 6
49 39⅛ Endl-John 3 1 46¼ 46¼ 46¼Jul 7
66 40 Eng Pub Serv 2 14¾ 14¾ 14¾
73 46½ EPS$5pf 5 1 50¼ 50¼ 50¼Jul 7
⅛ ⅛ EPS$7pf5½x 1 51½ 51½ 51½Jul 7
⅛ ⅛ Equit Off Bldg 9 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛
7⅛ 4⅞ Erie RR (⅓e) 12 6¾ 6½ 6⅝ + ⅛
4 2⅞ Erie RR ct⅓e 214 6 5⅞ 6 + ⅛
32½ Erie RR pf A5 5 36¾ 36½ 36¾ + ⅛
2⅞ 1½ Eureka V Cl 1 2½ 2½ 2½
26 20 Evans Prod 2 4⅞ 4½ 4⅞ + ⅛
ii Ex-Cello 2.60 2 22½ 22¼ 22½ + ⅛
ii Exchange Buf 1 ii ii iiM'y28

F

37¼ 27½ Fairb Mor 2a 1 31 31 31 Jul 7
29¾ 19 Fajardo Sug 2 1 19⅞ 19⅞ 19⅞ — ⅛
8¼ 6 Fed Lt&Tr 1 1 6¼ 6¼ 6¼Jun26
24½ 20 Fed Mind&S 2e 2 20½ 20⅜ 20½
10⅜ 8 Fed Mog (1) 1 8¾ 8¾ 8¾Jun26
4¼ 3 Fed M T .20g 2 3 3 3 Jul 3
18½ 11⅞ Fed D St 1.40 1 13⅜ 13⅜ 13⅜ + ⅛
87 77 Fed DS pf4½x 1 78 78 78 Jun24
11 7⅞ Ferro Enam 1 8 8⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛Jul 3
41¾ 29⅝ Fid P F 1.60a 8 37 36 37 + ⅜
16½ 13⅜ Firestone 3xa 4 16½ 16⅛ 16⅜ + ⅛
98 87½ Firestone pf 6 2 97½ 97 97 — ⅛
39½ 29¾ First NS 2½g 4 33 33 33 Jul 3
1½ ¾ Flintkote .40e 4 11 11 11 + ⅛
ii Flintk pf 4½ 1 87 87 87 Jul 3
5 3 Florence S ⅓e 2 18⅝ 18½ 18⅝ + ⅛
12 8 Florsheim A 2 1 18 18 18 Apr21
5½ 3 Follansbee St 2 3½ 3½ 3½Jul 2
32½ 27½ Food Fair St 1 9 9 9 Jun28
12⅞ 9¼ Food Mk 1.40 1 30 30 30 + ⅛
49¾ 37¾ Foster Wheeler 1 10¼ 10¼ 10¼ + ⅛
16 5 Foster & L 1½ 1 17¼ 17 17¼ + ⅛
10⅝ 7 Francisco Sug 4 6¼ 6⅛ 6⅛ + ⅛
38¾ 27 Freeport S (2) 1 31½ 31½ 31½ + ⅛
19 15½ Fruehauf 1.40 1 16½ 16½ 16½ + ⅛

G

2⅜ 1⅜ Gabriel Co A 1 1⅞ 1⅞ 1⅞
11 8⅞ Gair Robt 1xg 4 1½ 1½ 1½Jul 6
3½ 2⅛ Gair pf 1.20 1 9½ 9½ 9½Jul 7
7⅝ 6½ Gar Wd pf ½ 1 7½ 7½ 7½Jul 2
10⅛ 8½ Gaylord C ⅓pe 2 9½ 9½ 9½Jul 6
52½ 51 Gaylord pf 2¾x 1 51 51 51 M'y 6
5¼ 3¾ Gen Am I 1⅔g 1 4¼ 4¼ 4¼ + ⅛
104 98 Gen Am I pf 6 2 102 102 102 Jul 6
46¾ 35⅝ Gen Am Tr 1e 1 36½ 36½ 36½ + ⅛
4½ 3½ Gen Bak .20e 5 4¼ 4⅛ 4¼ + ⅛
3¾ 2¼ Gen Bronze 1 2¾ 2¾ 2¾ — ⅛
3 2¼ Gen Cable 1 2¾ 2¾ 2¾ + ⅛
9⅜ 6⅞ Gen Cable A 48 7⅝ 7 7½
90¼ 72 Gen C pf 3½xt 1 76 76 76 Jul 3
20 16⅝ Gen Cigar (1) 1 18 18 18 Jul 3
28⅛ 21½ Gen El 1.05e 79 27¼ 26¾ 27 + ⅜
40½ 23¾ Gen Fds .90e 18 30½ 30¼ 30¼ — ⅛
116 111¼ Gen F pf 4½x 1 113 113 113 Jun12
⅛ ⅛ Gen G & El A 5 1 ii 1 Jul 7
83 64⅞ Gen Mills (4) 3 78½ 78½ 78½Jul 3
38⅛ 30 Gen Motors 1e 116 39 37¾ 39 +1⅛
126 122 Gen Mot pf(5) 1 126 126 126 +1
3⅜ 1⅜ Gen O Ad .20e 9 2 1⅞ 2 Jul 1
30 16½ Gen O Ad A 4 1 18½ 18½ 18½Jul 7
12⅞ 10⅜ Gen Prec ⅓e 3 12½ 12⅜ 12⅜ + ⅛
5¼ 4 Gen P 1b 1 4½ 4½ 4½Jul 1
⅞ ⅞ Gen Pub Serv 2 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛
12½ 10½ Gen Ry S ⅓e 2 11⅝ 11⅜ 11⅝ + ⅛
4 Gen Real&Ut 3 ii ii ii Jul 7
28½ 23 Gen R'l&U pf 1 26¼ 26¼ 26¼Jul 1
19¼ 14½ Gen Refr .60e 6 16½ 16¼ 16½ +1
10 8¼ Gen Shoe ⅓e 1 9¾ 9¾ 9¾ + ⅛
20 13½ Gen Tel(1.40) 4 14⅜ 14⅛ 14⅜
16½ 11 Gen Time 1⅓e 1 12⅜ 12⅜ 12⅜ + ⅛
10⅜ 7⅛ Gen T&R ⅓e 7 10¼ 10¼ 10¼
4 3 Gillette (.15e) 2 3½ 3½ 3½
55 40¼ Gillette pf (5) 2 53 52¾ 53 Jul 6

J—K—L

8 5⅜ Jervis 1.40g 1 6¾ 6¾ 6¾ + ⅛
33½ 18⅝ Jewel Tea (1e) 1 23½ 23½ 23½
107⅜ 85 Jewel T pf4½x 1 96½ 96½ 96½Jul 3
62½ 50½ Johns-M 2.14xe 8 57¼ 56 57¼ +1¼
24⅜ 17½ Jones&L 2.14e 31 20⅛ 19¼ 20⅛ +⅜
64 54¾ Jones&L pf4 5 1 56 56 56
79½ 61 Jones&L pf5 5 1 66 66 66 + ⅜
11 8 Joy Mfg (⅓e) 1 8 8 8 Jul 3
4¾ 2¾ Kalam S&F .60 1 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛ + ⅛
22 16 Kan City Sou 7 4¼ 4⅛ 4¼ + ⅛
11⅛ 6 Kan C So pf2½ 2 18½ 18½ 18½ — ½
12⅝ 10¼ Kaufmann .40a 1 7 7 7 Jul 7
7⅛ 4⅞ Kayser (⅓e) 1 8⅜ 8⅜ 8⅜Jul 3
37½ 26⅜ Kelv Kent 2.50 43 30¾ 29¾ 30¾ + ⅜
13⅜ 11⅛ Key S&W .70e 1 13¾ 13¾ 13¾Jul 7
2⅞ 2½ Kimberly-Cl 1 2½ 2½ 2½Jun25
2⅞ 1¾ Kinney (GR) 1 1¾ 1¾ 1¾Jun30
22⅞ 17 Kresge 1.20 4 18¾ 18⅝ 18¾ + ⅛
3¼ 2⅛ Kresge Dep St 5 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛Jun15
27 19½ Kress SH 1.60 2 21½ 21⅜ 21½ + ⅜
29½ 22⅛ Kroger Groc 2 3 26 25½ 26
13⅝ 11½ Lambert 1.40 8 13⅞ 13⅜ 13⅝ + ⅛
22⅜ 15⅛ Lane Bryant 1 8½ 8½ 8½
23⅛ 18½ Lee R&T1½pf 4 22¼ 22¼ 22¼
4 2⅜ Lehigh C Cp pf 3 1 19 19 19 + ⅛
4 2⅜ Lehigh V Cem 1 7 7⅛ 7 Jul 7
26⅛ 20¼ Lehigh V C pf 2 12⅜ 12⅛ 12⅜
21⅝ 17⅜ Lehigh Val RR 1 2⅞ 2⅞ 2⅞
17⅜ 13⅞ Lehman Cp 1e 1 19½ 19½ 19½
13½ 11⅜ Lehn&Fk .70e 1 13¼ 13¼ 13¼Jul 3
27 18 Lerner Sts (2) 1 21¼ 21¼ 21¼ + ⅛
26⅛ 20¼ Lib-O-FG ⅓e 10 25⅛ 25½ 25⅛ + ⅛
33 20 Life Sav 1.60a 1 24¼ 24¼ 24¼ + ⅛
74½ 50½ Lig&Myers (3) 2 63 63 63 Jul 1
175 164½ Lig&Myers pf (7) 1 165¾ 165¾ 165¾Jun 9
19¼ 16¼ Lily Tulip 2 19½ 19½ 19½Jun26
32⅜ 22½ Lima Locs(1e) 5 25 24¾ 25
10¾ 9¼ Lion Oil Ref 1 2 31⅞ 31⅞ 31⅞ + ⅞
15½ 11⅜ Liquid Carb 1e 1 14¼ 14¼ 14¼
24½ 14⅝

Commerce and Finance

# Senate Votes 100 Per Cent of Parity Loans on Six Crops

Business and Industry

## Export Cargo Control Begun To End Jams

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Defense Transportation has issued an order setting up strict controls over the movement of goods from inland areas into United States ports for export.

Designed to eliminate cargo jams at port cities and to assure prompt and orderly movement of commodities most essential to the economies of the importing countries the order was worked out by ODT with the State Department, the Board of Economic Warfare and the War Shipping Administration.

Effective immediately, exporters having shipments of 2,240 pounds or more intended for Latin America are required to file with the BEW office of export control five copies of a special application for freight space in vessels departing on or after August 15.

If and when the applications are approved by the BEW, they will be delivered to the War Shipping Administration which, when space is available, will issue an ODT unit permit as evidence of the availability of cargo space.

Shippers were notified that the applications must be filed not only for goods at interior points but also for goods at seaboard and for all goods shipped under individual, general or any other type of license. Applications will be considered only when the goods are ready for shipment from the interior, or when they will be ready to leave the factory or warehouse within three weeks after the filing of the application.

Cargo bookings to offshore destinations other than Latin America may continue to be made by ship operators on direct application by shippers, but subject to final approval by the WSA's office of supervision of cargo clearance in New York and in other ports where other WSA branches may be set up.

## Heavy Open-Market Wheat Sales Likely Due to Storage Lack

CHICAGO (AP) — Considerable Kansas wheat may be sold in the open market rather than stored for Government loans because of the shortage of space, according to H. L. Robinson, elevator operator.

He said with yields running far above normal, much wheat will have to be sold. The present price to farmers generally is 90 to 92 cents and at that price or above he expressed belief many farmers will elect to sell rather than put grain into temporary storage or on the ground.

Because of the late harvest and storage situation June receipts at Kansas City were the third smallest on record for the month, totaling only 2,984 cars, or 1,782 less than average for the last decade. Arrivals were less than 25 per cent of the record that poured in during June last year. Corn receipts of 1,679 cars, however, were better than six times the volume a year ago and the largest since 1936.

Most grain men regarded creation of an International wheat pool to which the United States would contribute 50,000,000 bushels for war relief as of little or no market significance now because no arrangements can be made for actual disposal of the grain. Harvey S. Williams, market commentator, said the agreement "should have no effect marketwise except for the fact that it calls for an international wheat council to fix basic minimum and maximum prices, presumably on a worldwide scale."

## Crude Oil Output July 4 Week Lower

TULSA, Okla. (AP)—With an additional shutdown day in Texas, crude oil production in the United States declined 424,065 barrels to 3,319,125 for the week ended July 4, the oil and gas journal said.

Texas production was off 401,300 to 922,800; East Texas, 77,400 to 217,600; Kansas, 12,000 to 260,100; California, 18,000 to 624,250, and Louisiana, 1,100 to 309,600.

Oklahoma production increased 6,750 to 376,050; the Rocky Mountain states, 1,020 to 123,115; Eastern Fields, 550 to 98,475; Illinois, 485 to 277,525, and Michigan, 450 to 66,150.

## N. E. Utility Sells Notes To First Nat'l Bank, Boston

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission has authorized the New Bedford (Mass.) Gas & Edison Light Company to refinance with $2,000,000 in notes through the First National Bank of Boston.

The company, a subsidiary of the New England Gas & Electric Association, now owes the bank $1,750,000, represented by notes due June 30, 1943. Under the approved plan, $1,000,000 in three per cent serial notes due May 31, 1957, are to be sold to two insurance companies at a price of $101.50. Notes payable to the bank are to be issued from time to time up to a total of $2,000,000 to mature June 30, 1945, with a 2¼ per cent interest rate.

The SEC granted the company's request to exclude the securities from the competitive requirements.

**Bumper Canadian Crops Seen**

OTTAWA, Ont. — (Canadian Press)—The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported in its seventh telegraphic crop report of the season that "although the most critical period still lies ahead, the general prospects at the moment point in the direction of bumper crops in Western Canada."

*Takes New Post*

**Frank Clarke**

Appointed general manager of warehouses, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., succeeding B. J. Cassady, resigned. Mr. Clarke has been district manager of the company, with headquarters at St. Louis, since 1934.

## Jones Says DPC To Buy Pipe Line For Use in Florida

WASHINGTON (AP)—Jesse Jones, Secretary of Commerce, announced that the Defense Plant Corporation had agreed to buy for $1,200,000 a 195-mile eight-inch pipe line from the American Liberty Pipe Line Company, Dallas, Texas, and relay the pipe across Florida, to help relieve the East Coast oil shortage.

Total cost of moving the line would be approximately $2,900,000, the announcement said.

American Liberty now operates the line between Long View and Houston, Texas. The pipe and all appurtenances will be moved to Florida and relayed between Carabelle on the west side and Jacksonville on the East.

The line will carry gaseline and light oil, and will have a capacity of 35,000 barrels a day.

It was expected, the announcement said, that the line could be in operation in approximately four months and that oil barges with necessary tugs could be made available from existing facilities, "but that new oil barges will also be built."

Oil sources understood the Defense Plant Corporation would own the line and operations probably would be managed by the American Liberty Company.

## Firms Asked to Sell As Many Typewriters As Possible to Gov't

WASHINGTON (AP)—Chairman Donald M. Nelson of the War Production Board has asked business firms to sell as many typewriters as they can to the Government.

Production of the machines will fall this year about 600,000 short of essential Government requirements, he said.

Under Mr. Nelson's plan, the used machines which business houses sell will be bought by typewriter dealers and manufacturers' representatives, acting as agents for the Treasury procurement division.

## Integration of All Transportation Facilities in Nation Advocated

WASHINGTON (AP)—A proposal for integration of all the nation's transportation facilities into a limited number of systems was advocated by a witness before the Board of Transportation and Research.

The board, created by the 1940 Transportation Act, is studying the transportation problem with a view to recommending legislation.

Donald D. Conn, Executive Vice-President of the Transportation Association of America, defining integration as the working together of all forms of transport "for a mutual advantage and a composite service to the public," suggested the creation of 11, 14 or 17 transportation systems, each system providing all types of service—rail, highway, water and air.

This could be brought about, he testified, either through outright consolidation or through contractual operating companies.

Mr. Conn advocated a "leisurely procedure," in bringing about the integrated systems. The plan, he said, should be "so flexible during a so-called test period that corrective changes might be adopted if experience and research suggest them."

He urged amendment of the Transportation Act to emphasize the importance of the "inherent advantages," of integrated transportation systems, rather than stressing the "inherent advantages" of each form of transportation.

Mr. Conn told the board the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, as it may be construed to apply to regulated transportation, "must be repealed," and that various provisions of existing law, "which encourage or result in unnecessary and destructive competition should be modified."

Describing the Transportation Association as a non-political and non-partisan research and educational organization, Mr. Conn said its program was dedicated "to the perpetuation of private ownership and constructive competition in all fields of transport." He said the organization's membership included more than 4,000 corporations and more than 20,000 individuals.

## Power Output Lower In Week of July 4

NEW YORK (AP)—The Edison Electric Institute reported a one per cent decline in electric power production for the week ended July 4 compared with the previous week although output continued well above comparable 1941 figures.

Total distribution in the week was 3,424,188,000 kilowatt hours, the institute said, compared with 3,457,024,000 the previous week and 2,903,727,000 a year ago.

Statisticians noted the sharp decline of the 1941 holiday week ended July 4 was missing from the current report, indicative of war plant operations regardless of the holiday.

For the nation as a whole energy production was 17.9 per cent ahead of a year ago.

**Obtain Control of Cooker Firm**

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., (AP)—Sale of controlling interest in the National Pressure Cooker Company, of Eau Claire, by a local group of stockholders to L. E. Phillips, of Eau Claire, and his brother, Jay Phillips, of Minneapolis, has been announced here. L. E. Phillips was elected president following a meeting of the reorganized board of directors which is to serve until the next annual meeting.

## Public Misled On Patents, Charges NAM

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 8 — Charges that Thurman Arnold, Assistant Attorney General in charge of anti-trust division, and his associates "either ignorantly or deliberately" misled Congress and the public in connection with the role patents have played in the war effort were contained in a report to the National Association of Manufacturers by George E. Folk, patent adviser to the association, here today.

"Although Mr. Arnold had led Congress and the public to believe that patents have held up the war program, the fact is that the Government has long had power to have anything produced for it at any time, in war or peace, regardless of patents," Mr. Folk said.

"No patent holder, if he had tried, could have stopped the Government from using his patented inventions in any kind of industrial expansion for Government purposes. Mr. Arnold and his associates in the Department of Justice are engineering one of the modern miracles of propaganda in the present attack on the patent system and industry's patent practices."

**Would Amend New Bill**

Mr. Folk recommended that the bill now pending in Congress for regulation of patents be amended in a manner that would protect both the interests of the Government and the patent holder. He made nine major criticisms of the actions of the Justice Department's anti-trust division, charging:

"1. They have misled Congress and the public to believe that patents have interfered with war production.

"2. They have questioned property right in patents, although court decisions for more than 100 years, without exception, have held that a patent is property in the same sense that a house or automobile is, so that when a patented invention is taken for public use, compensation must be paid for it, as the Constitution provides with respect to property in general.

"3. They have stated or implied that the patent privilege is an exception to the policy covered by the antitrust laws, thus leaving the impression that patents create sinister monopolies not subject to Government control.

**Charges Firms Coerced**

"4. By means of anti-trust suits, companies are being coerced to submit to consent decrees which deprive them of their legal licensing rights thus in effect by executive action attempting to change the law relating to patent licensing.

"5. Proposals for permanent change of the patent system are being advanced as war emergency measures.

"6. President Roosevelt's patent planning commission, consisting of inventors, industrialists and others 'eminently competent to determine what permanent changes are needed in the patent system' is being ignored.

"7. Cases of alleged abuse of patent rights, now the subject of antitrust suits, are being held up as typical examples which justify the laws proposed.

"8. Cartels, having no legal sanction, have been ignorantly or deliberately confused with legal and beneficial patent licensing agreements.

"9. The patriotism of patent holders has been attacked because 'they participated in the legal exchange of scientific information with other countries before the war, and obtained knowledge of processes some of which are now vital to our war effort."

## Why Any Need for Sugar Rationing Now, Trade Asks

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Far from being content with saying "I told you so" to the OPA's two-pound sugar dividend over the week end and letting it go at that, the graceless sugar trade here in New York City seems almost irate at the smallness of what might be called its psychological victory over OPA to date, and complains that the distribution is too small and OPA's figures still cockeyed.

OPA over the Fourth allotted an extra two pounds on householders' ration-stamp number 7, raised the ration for "industrial" users from 70 up to 80 per cent of 1941 takings, and lifted the "institutional" ration for restaurants, hotels, etc., from 50 per cent up to 75 per cent.

**Relaxing Sugar Rules**

Nobody can calculate the two-pound extra allowance percentagewise, because there is no telling whether or when OPA will see fit to repeat it. Since the regular ration is only half a pound a week, the dividend is a doubling of the month's ration, if calculated solely against July, or a 50 per cent increase if calculated against both July and August and not repeated until September.

However, so far as the industrial and institutional users are concerned, the increase brings the compass round full swing back to where it was last December; at that time OPA had not taken jurisdiction, sugar was under WPB, and WPB issued order M-55 limiting distribution to everybody—wholesalers and jobbers as well as industrial and institutional users, to 80 per cent of earlier takings.

The increase comes on the heels of an indirect June increase to restaurants and hotels effected by switching their allowable ration to a per-meal basis instead of a direct ratio to takings a year earlier, and it is followed this week by minor relaxations in the form of extra allotments to public and charitable institutions, and to farmers who board seasonal labor in their homes.

The method of increasing the householder ration makes it difficult for the trade to criticise the amount, since there is no telling when it may be repeated. But the real criticism is leveled against the explanations given by OPA and is tied to the current sugar statistics.

**More Ship Space the Answer**

In the official announcement, Mr. Henderson said that the extra ration is made possible by receipt of somewhat heavier shipments from the off-shore producing areas than were anticipated when the present rations were fixed. He said OPA couldn't give any assurance about future rations because of lack of any assurance that the shipping situation will remain as favorable as it has been in the past two or three months. And he added that "with American shipping facing such perils as enemy submarine activities and mine-sowing, nobody knows whether we can bring in sufficient sugar to maintain our present ration levels in 1943."

The sugar trade here says these statements are way off the beam. In the first place, the original announcement of sugar rationing in late January was not based on shipping shortage. It was based primarily on proposals to ship 950,000 tons of sugar to Russia and to use 1,300,000 tons as invert molasses for making industrial alcohol. Schedules on both of these have been sharply cut, on invert molasses from 1,300,000 tons to 400,000 tons or less. It was also based on small expectations of sugar from Hawaii, which happily have turned out incorrect. These changes in the outlook, it is argued, are the real basis for the sharp statistical improvement in sugar in the last six months.

Too, it is pointed out that when the present half-point ration was finally decided on in April, the submarine sinkings on the Atlantic Coast were already in full swing. And as a matter of fact, shipments from off-shore sugar-producing areas haven't recently been "somewhat heavier . . . than anticipated." A considerable deterioration in shipments from the Caribbean islands has been not quite offset by a considerable improvement in shipments from Hawaii. By and large, the import situation is not quite as good as it was when the half-pound ration was hit on.

**Why More Sugar**

On the other hand it is argued that the shipping situation is much more likely to get better than to get worse in coming months, and decidedly should be better a year from now. Wooden barges are already under construction to bring in sugar and 300 wooden sailing ships are projected, using no scarce materials and being built in the islands.

But the most important reason why the shipping shortage is not expected to affect sugar is simply that sugar bags will fit into the hold of nearly any kind of cargo ship and are being brought back in returning troop and munitions carriers as is the sugar from Hawaii. And there is the added political reason that it would seriously hurt United States' relations in Cuba, State Department's pet, or Puerto Rico, Interior's pet, not to bring that sugar in.

Lastly it is argued that estimates of sugar on hand plus sugar likely to reach these shores by New Year's, agreed to by everybody, indicate an overwhelmingly safe position for the rest of the year. These figures are set up by different statisticians different ways but they come out to the same thing, namely, that hardly anything less than catastrophe could prevent the United States from having available a supply of sugar for the rest of the year wholly adequate for all probable demands without any rationing at all.

Thus, for instance, OPA itself states that "the quantity of sugar available for civilian consumers between July 1 and December 31, 1942 would be 3,425,000 tons." This figure assumes a carry-over of about 2,300,000 tons, at the end of the period, which is more than adequate, year-end carry-over in recent years having averaged only 2,000,000 tons.

**Other Shortages Loom**

But 3,400,000 tons for civilians in six months is at the rate of round 6,800,000 tons for a full year, and that is close to all-time tops in American civilian consumption. Nor would such consumption be likely this year if permitted. Coffee imports are down about 50 per cent. Cocoa imports are down 70 per cent. WPB has cut cocoa use to 60 per cent of 1941. Beverage makers will reduce output for lack of bottle-tops. And lastly, sugar consumption habits have been dealt a body blow by rationing already and would be unlikely to recover quickly.

In other words, sugar men here, with their own warehouses as well as those of the rest of the country bulging with sugar bags, ask why sugar should be card-rationed at all. They raise the delicate question at what point of deficiency a shortage calls for card rationing. Against a sugar supply which now seems practically at 100 per cent of requirements, they point to acute shortages in hides, cocoa, tea, and other commodities, and impending shortages in pork, and ask why sugar should remain under a card rationing system instead of going back to a simple WPB allocation system such as controls these other commodities.

As for the 1943 outlook, the sugar trade expresses confidence. It feels first that the submarine and mine menaces will not last; second that means to get round them will be found; third that a shipping shortage works both ways, for while it may threaten imports from the Caribbean to the United States, when it does it also threatens the movement of sugar to Europe and dams it back into this hemisphere.

OPA does not seem to have done as good a job in figuring and justifying its sugar ration as in some other things. Notable was its excellent job in working out the actual administrative mechanics of card rationing. As for its public relations, which are certainly not so good in sugar, they were by contrast excellent in the candid and straight-from-the-shoulder explanatory statement in May which accompanied the publication of General Max.

## Stronger Price Controls Foreseen By Leonard Ayres

CLEVELAND, July 7 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Leonard P. Ayres returns to the civilian viewpoint today with a prediction that stronger price controls are in prospect for all fields.

He is back at his desk as vice-president of the Cleveland Trust Co., where he became noted as a business analyst. Gen. Ayres will be 63 next September, and because of an age rule he was retired June 30 from the army, after serving 21 months as chief of the Service of Statistics in Washington.

Rents will be easier to control than commodities, he asserted.

"A rent control system was working well in the last phases of the First World War," said Gen. Ayres. "Because of the fact there is no room for differences in quality it will be an easier matter to institute rent control than it has been to control commodities, where quality variations can be invisible."

He expressed the opinion the United Nations have passed the Axis nations in the volume production of tanks, heavy planes and machine guns, "but the Axis has a more balanced output."

Declining to predict the length of the war, he declared "there is no one who can tell at the moment how long the war will last. The events in Egypt may very well have a direct bearing on that."

## Rail Salvage Drive Turns Up Unknown Track Mileage

NEW YORK (AP) — One Pennsylvania railroad discovered four miles of track it did not know it owned and a western railroad ripped up 46 miles of unnecessary sidings when the War Production Board's hunt for 56,000,000 tons of steel scrap began.

These incidents in the salvage drive of American railroads were described yesterday by Bert C. Bartram, railroad salvage director of the WPB, on leave from position as supervisor of locomotive operation for the Lehigh Valley Railroad, in addressing a salvage group meeting here.

About 70 railroad officials were present at the meeting. A similar meeting on railroad salvage for the war effort is being held in Atlanta today. On July 10, a railroad group will meet in Chicago; on July 13 in San Francisco and on July 16 in Dallas.

**Rail Employment Rises**

WASHINGTON (AP)—Employment on the nation's Class 1 railroads reached 1,292,595 at the end of June, the Interstate Commerce Commission reported. This was an increase of 1.73 per cent over May and a gain of 11.83 per cent over June, 1941.

## Senate, House Battling Over Parity Prices

WASHINGTON, July 8 (AP)—Senators and House members, still sharply at odds on the $680,000,000 farm bill, today planned a quick resumption of conferences after reaching a temporary agreement to supply the Department of Agriculture with July funds.

A complicating factor, however, was the Senate's action yesterday in authorizing full parity loans on six major farm crops—wheat, corn, cotton, rice, tobacco, and peanuts.

Parity is an artificial price level calculated to give farm products the purchasing power enjoyed in a previous period, in most cases 1909-1914.

**Principle Seen Involved**

Chairman Clarence Cannon of the House Appropriations Committee declared the loan bill, sponsored by Senators Richard Russell (D-Ga.) and John H. Bankhead (D-Ala.), would have "no effect" on the controversy, which Mr. Cannon said involved a principle. The principle, he added, was whether the Government's parity program was going to be broken down.

Under present law, co-operators in the crop control program are able to obtain loans at 85 per cent of parity on the six major crops. Under a full parity loan program, they could borrow 15 cents a bushel more than the present market price on corn, and 38 cents a bushel more on wheat.

Senator Russell asserted the bill would "place a floor under farm products which will enable the farmer to exist in a world of rising prices for the things he has to buy."

Majority Leader Alben Barkley (Ky.) of the Senate told reporters, however, that only about 350,000,000 bushels of the expected 900,000,000 bushel wheat harvest would be raised by co-operators and thus subject to full loans. The remaining "free wheat" would have to find its own price level, Senator Barkley said, and he predicted that any increase resulting from passage of the bill would be temporary.

Mr. Cannon forecast a presidential veto for the loan bill if it passed the House. When it will come up for action in that chamber is problematical, as it is subject to hearings in the agriculture committee.

The measure went through the Senate 28 to 24, after narrowly escaping return to committee by a vote of 26 to 27.

**Pay Roll to Be Met**

On the other hand, the stop-gap resolution providing about $56,000,000 for July operations of the Agriculture Department, whirled through by a shouted voice vote. President Roosevelt was expected to approve the measure in time to enable the department to meet its regular pay day, due today, with little delay.

The biggest stumbling block to an agreement on the big regular farm appropriation bill was a dispute over authorizing the Government to sell surplus wheat for livestock feed at less than parity prices. The Senate voted to permit the sale of 125,000,000 bushels at 85 per cent of the parity price of corn, or about 83 cents per bushel.

The House has vigorously opposed such an authorization, and Mr. Cannon predicted today that House conferees would never agree to it.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The vote on final passage in the Senate of the bill authorizing loans of 100 per cent of parity on six crops:

Democrats for:

Andrews, Bankhead, Barkley, Bilbo, Caraway, Chandler, Chavez, Clark (Idaho), Connally, Downey, Ellender, Hatch, Hayden, Hill, Lee, Maybank, McKellar, Murdock, Pepper, Reynolds, Russell, Schwartz, Thomas (Okla.). (23)

Republicans for:

Capper, Johnson (Calif.), Reed, Shipstead, Thomas (Idaho). (5)

Democrats against:

Bailey, Byrd, Gerry, Gillette, Guffey, Herring, Kilgore, Mead, O'Mahoney, Radcliffe, Tunnell, Wagner. (12)

Republicans against:

Aiken, Ball, Brooks, Burton, Butler, Danaher, Davis, Gurney, McNary, Millikin, Tobey. (11)

Independent against:

Norris (1).

Total for, 28; against, 24.

*R. K. O. Executives*

(Above) N. Peter Rathvon, elected President of Radio-Keith-Orpheum Corp. and (below) Ned E. Depinet, elected President of R. K. O. Radio Pictures, Inc., the picture producing and distributing subsidiary of R. K. O. Mr. Rathvon was formerly associated with Floyd B. Odlum in Atlas Corp. for many years. Mr. Depinet was also elected vice-president of R. K. O. Corp. He has been in the motion picture industry for 35 years.

## U. S. Employment Service Fills Peak Number of Farm Jobs

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Manpower Commission reported that the United States Employment Service filled a total of 181,500 farm jobs in May, about 3½ times as many as were filled in April and the highest monthly total except for peak harvest months.

In addition, approximately 600,000 jobs in factories, shipyards and offices were filled by the service in May, a record for a single month's placements in industry.

Since January, 1942, the employment service has filled 2,400,000 nonagricultural jobs, showing an increase of almost 18 per cent over the same period last year, and a jump of 83 per cent compared with the first five months of 1940.

## U. S. Offers $2 Billion Of 2 P. C. Bonds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The offering of $2,000,000,000 of 2 per cent Treasury bonds of 1949-51 to obtain new money for financing the war was announced yesterday by the Treasury. An unusual feature of the issue is that the bonds will be issued in two forms, bearer bonds with interest coupons attached and bonds registered both as to principal and interest.

Both forms will be issued in denominations of $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, $10,000 and $100,000. The bonds will be dated July 15, 1942, and will bear interest at 2 per cent per annum payable semi-annually with the first coupon due Dec. 15, 1942, for a fractional period. The bonds will mature Dec. 15, 1951, but may be redeemed, at the option of the United States, on and after Dec. 15, 1949. Interest upon the bonds will not have any exemptions under Federal tax acts now or hereafter enacted.

There will be no restrictions regarding subscriptions of the bonds and the subscription books will be kept open for two days instead of one in order to insure the full participation of banks, corporations and others who may be interested.

The announcement states that all subscriptions for amounts up to and including $25,000 will be allotted in full. Other subscriptions will be received subject to allotment and the basis of their allotment will be announced. Payment for bonds allotted must be completed before July 15.

Subscriptions will be received at the Federal Reserve Banks and branches and at the Treasury Department, Washington. Banking institutions generally may submit subscriptions for account of customers, but only the Federal Reserve and the Treasury Department are authorized to act as official agencies. Subscriptions from banks and trust companies for their own account will be received without deposit but subscriptions from all others must be accompanied by payment of 10 per cent of the amount of bonds applied for.

Provision will be made for the interchange of bonds of different denominations and of coupon and registered bonds and for the transfer of registered bonds.

## OPA Gives Summer Clothes Price Ruling

WASHINGTON, July 8 (AP)—A seller of summer seasonal clothes for men and boys may not introduce new lines selling for prices higher than he has been charging for his highest priced merchandise, Price Administrator Leon Henderson has ruled.

This "freezing" of price lines was designed, OPA said, to head off any tendency of manufacturers and merchants to concentrate on high-priced apparel, thereby reducing the amount of low-price merchandise available to consumers.


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UNITED BUSINESS SERVICE
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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

# Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

## Cotton Goods Ceiling Prices Are Amended

WASHINGTON (AP)—Price Administrator Leon Henderson has issued special ceiling prices, in terms of cents-per-yard, for several cotton products, and simultaneously exempted eight fabrics from the cotton products price order when purchased for military purposes.

The specific maximum prices, effective July 11, cover industrial and other wide print cloths and a special baling fabric developed by tapestry and carpet mills with the aid of the War Production Board.

Prices for leading fabrics set by the new amendment were:

Wide industrial print cloths, class A (thread count of 160 to 100), 56½ cents a pound.

Other wide print cloths class A, with the same thread count, 53 cents a pound.

Wide industrial drills and four-leaf twills, class A (2 yards and under per pound), 43⅛ cents a pound.

Baling fabrics (12 x 12, 12 ounces per square yard, made of waste yarns) 44.64 cents per pound.

Tobacco seed bed covers, priced by the following formula: Maximum price for the gray cloth plus ¾ cents per square yard for covers without grommets, or plus 1 cent per square yard for covers with grommets.

The eight fabrics exempted from the regulation will become subject to the price regulation on textiles for military purposes after July 15, and are subject to no special price control in the interim. The goods affected are two types of dyed herring bone twill, 8.2-ounce twill, sanforized gray drill, dyed drill, silesia, dyed sheeting and water-repellent cloth, when manufactured to certain military specifications.

The products of a score of small towel makers who buy their yarn were transferred from the cotton products price order to the universal price ceiling, because their pricing methods were so varied that it was not feasible at present to classify them for pricing purposes. The mills are:

Bridgeton Textiles, Inc., Bridgeton, N. J.; Clinton Towel Co., Clinton, Mass.; Diamond Towel Mills, Bureks Mills, Inc., Klein & Co., Paul Manufacturing Co., Virginia Towel Mills, Ward-Davidson Co., and Charles F. Weaber Co., all of Philadelphia; Fredrick Newburger & Co. and Holt Manufacturing Co., Inc., both of Paterson, N. J.; Hall Textile Corp., Jamestown, N. J.; R. L. Haler Co., Hatfield, Pa.; George McArthur & Sons, Baraboo, Wis.; Niagara Textile Co., Lockport, N. Y.; Oldham Towel Mills, Newportville, Pa.; Reading Towel Manufacturing Co., Reading, Pa.; Somerset Mills, Inc., Roxboro, N. C.; Standard Terry Mills, Souderton, Pa., and Vanoco Mills, Franklinton, N. C.

## WPB Order Asking Blending of Rayon With Wool Attacked

WASHINGTON (AP)—Orders of the War Production Board requiring the blending of rayon and other fibers with wool in manufacture of civilian goods were strongly criticized before the Senate special wool committee.

C. J. Fawcett, general manager of the National Wool Marketing Corporation, declared that orders of both the WPB and the Office of Price Administration had created a "chaotic situation" in the wool industry.

He declared that Government purchase of the domestic clip for the duration of the war could partially remedy the trouble by assuring the producers a definite income regardless of market fluctuations and price ceilings.

The WPB blending orders were working an undue hardship on woolen manufacturers, Mr. Fawcett declared, adding, "Regulatory measures governing the use and price of wool invoked by the War Production Board and Office of Price Administration have created an unstable situation in the wool textile industries."

"This untenable situation has demoralized the whole wool and textile industry and as usual the wool market is absorbing the shock."

He said that an order issued by the OPA on April 28 concerning general maximum price regulations, if interpreted literally, would be the equivalent of repudiating the majority of the contracts which previously were placed for military cloth.

The WPB blending order was unnecessary, Mr. Fawcett continued, because there was ample short fiber wools and mohair unsuited for Government use which could be turned over to civilian needs if the Government would modify its restrictions against civilian use of new wools.

F. Eugene Ackerman of New York, executive director of the American Wool Council, also was critical of the WPB and the OPA for their orders restricting the use of wool for civilians and mandatory blending.

## NY Reserve Permanently In Open Market Group

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt has signed into law a bill giving the New York Federal Reserve Bank permanent membership in the Federal open market committee.

Boston, formerly grouped with New York in an election district, was transferred to and grouped with the Philadelphia and Richmond banks.

The legislation also authorized the Federal Reserve Board to change reserve requirements of member banks in the central reserve cities within limits of present law without changing requirements of member banks in other cities.

## New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

| Sales in $1,000 | | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | 3⅛s 46-56 | 106.4 | 106.4 | 106.4 |
| 1 | 3⅛s 46-49 | 107.8 | 107.8 | 107.8 |
| 1 | 3⅛s 46-49 | 116.10 | 116.10 | 116.10 |
| 2 | 3⅛s 43-47 | 101.4 | 101.4 | 101.4 |

Corporation Bonds

| Sales in $1,000 | | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | Alleghy P&P 5s 1949 | 80 | 80 | 80 |
| 10 | Alleghany 5s 44 Mod | 89¼ | 89¼ | 89¼ |
| 3 | Alleghany 5s 49 Mod | 88 | 88 | 88 |
| 3 | Alleghany Inc 5s 50 | 65¾ | 65¾ | 65¾ |
| 1 | AmTOChem 5½s 49 | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| 1 | Am T&T 3½s 61 | 107 | 107⅛ | 107⅛ |
| 10 | Am T&T 3s 56 | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| 180 | Am Tobacco 3s 69 | 106⅝ | 106⅝ | 106⅝ |
| 3 | Arm Del 4s 57 | 106⅝ | 106⅝ | 106⅝ |
| 23 | Arm Del 4s 55 | 106⅝ | 106⅝ | 106⅝ |
| 9 | AT&SF 4s 95 | 109⅝ | 109⅝ | 109⅝ |
| 1 | AT&SF 4s 95 pt | 109⅝ | 109⅝ | 109⅝ |
| 4 | AT&SF 4½s C-A 62 | 111¼ | 111¼ | 111¼ |
| 6 | Atl & Chs AL 5s 44 | 104 | 103⅝ | 103⅝ |
| 15 | A C Line 1st 4s 52 | 97½ | 97½ | 97½ |
| 4 | A C Line 4½s 64 | 97¾ | 97¾ | 97¾ |
| 14 | A C Line 4s 52 | 97¾ | 97¾ | 97¾ |
| 5 | Atl Gu & WI 5s 59 | 87½ | 87½ | 87½ |
| 1 | B&O 5s 95 A | 77½ | 77½ | 77½ |
| 4 | B&O 5s 95 C | 77½ | 77½ | 77½ |
| 7 | B&O 1950 5s D | 77½ | 77½ | 77½ |
| 10 | B&O 5s 95 F | 77½ | 77½ | 77½ |
| 20 | B&O cv 5s 96 | 77½ | 77½ | 77½ |
| 1 | B&O 4s 48 | 77½ | 77½ | 77½ |
| 9 | B&OPLE&W Va 4s 51 pt | 47½ | 47½ | 47½ |
| 3 | Beth Stl 3½s 52 | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 1 | Beth Stl 3½s 60 | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 3 | Beth Stl 3½s 65 | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 8 | Boston & Me 4½s '70 | 39½ | 39½ | 39½ |
| 11 | Bkly Un Gas 5s '45 | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 1 | Buf R & P '57 st | 101¼ | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| 3 | Can Nat 5s '60 Jly | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| 1 | Can Nat Ry 4½s '57 | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| 1 | Can Nor 6½s '46 | 111 | 111 | 111 |
| 1 | Can SPac 5s '54 | 98 | 98 | 98 |
| 11 | Can Pac 4½s '60 | 97½ | 97½ | 97½ |
| 10 | Can Pac 4s perp | 48¾ | 48¾ | 48 |
| 5 | Can of Ga 5s '60 C | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 3 | Can NY Pow 3½s 61 | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 1 | Can Pac 5s 60 | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 10 | Can Pac 1st 4s 60 | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 1 | Can RR N2 4s 51 | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 3 | C&O rfg 3¾s 96 | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ |
| 103 | ChiksAlton 3s 49 | 39¾ | 39¾ | 39¾ |
| 1 | Chksg rfg 5s 71A | 77 | 77 | 77 |
| 12 | Chksg gen 4s 89 | 77 | 77 | 77 |
| 1 | Chksg Ill 4s 49 | 77 | 77 | 77 |
| 1 | Chksg Ill inc 5s 97 | 34½ | 34½ | 34½ |
| 86 | ChiksPac 5s 78 | 47½ | 47½ | 47½ |
| 9 | ChksRP 4½s 87C | 47½ | 47½ | 47½ |
| 1 | ChksNW gen 5s 87 | 39¾ | 39¾ | 39¾ |
| 94 | ChksNW cv 4½s 49 | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| 8 | ChksNW 4½s 2037 | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| 1 | ChksNW 4s 87 st | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| 8 | ChksPac 5s | 39¾ | 39¾ | 39¾ |
| 20 | ChiksJ&S 4s 56 | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| 1 | Ch Un Stk 3½s 63 | 103¾ | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| 6 | Ch&W Ind 4s 52 | 83 | 83 | 83 |
| 37 | CCC&StL 4½s 77 | 47½ | 47½ | 47½ |
| 1 | CCC&StL CWM 4s 91 | 43 | 43 | 43 |
| 3 | Clev Un Term. 4½s 77C | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| 1 | Colgate 4½s 46 | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 32 | Columbia G 5s 52 MAY | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| 32 | Columbia G 5s 1952 | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| 9 | Commwlth Ed cv 3½s | 109 | 109 | 109 |
| 1 | Consum Pow 3½s 65 | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| 11 | Corn Prods Stl 3½s 55 | 103¾ | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| 10 | Cuba RR Ry 5½s 42 | 30½ | 30½ | 30½ |
| 14 | CubaNoRy5½s42inct | 30½ | 30½ | 30½ |
| 41 | Del & Hud rfg 4s 43 | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 9 | D&RG 4½s 36 | 17¾ | 17¾ | 17¾ |
| 25 | D&RG 5s 55 | 17¾ | 17¾ | 17¾ |
| 31 | Duquesne Lt 3½s 65 | 110 | 109¾ | 109¾ |
| 28 | Erie 4½s 2015 | 49½ | 49½ | 49½ |
| 1 | Erie 4s 53 | 49½ | 49½ | 49½ |
| 3 | Fla E Cst 5s 74 st | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ |
| 1 | Fla E Cst 5s 74 ct | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| 3 | Goodrich 4½s 56 | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 1 | Gt Nor Ry 4½s 52 | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 2 | Gt Nor 4½s 76 D | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ |
| 9 | Gt Nor 4½s 77 E | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 1 | Gt Nor 4s 46 G | 84 | 84 | 84 |
| 1 | Gt Nor 4s 46 H | 85 | 85 | 85 |
| 10 | Gt Nor 3½s 67 | 71¾ | 71¾ | 71¾ |
| 1 | Gt Nor cv 6s 76A | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ |
| 13 | HudsMan rfg 5s 57 | 61 | 61 | 61 |
| 10 | HudsMan rfg 5s 57 | 61 | 61 | 61 |
| 33 | Il Bell Tel 3½s 81 | 101¼ | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| 1 | Il Cen 4s 52 | 44½ | 44½ | 44½ |
| 2 | Il Cen 4s 53 | 43¾ | 43¾ | 43¾ |
| 3 | Il Cen 4s 55 | 44¾ | 44¾ | 44¾ |
| 14 | Il Cen rfg 4s 66 | 44¾ | 44¾ | 44¾ |
| 1 | Il Cen 4½s 63 | 43¾ | 43¾ | 43¾ |
| 8 | IC&CedLRR 5s 63A | 40¾ | 40¾ | 40¾ |
| 18 | IC&CedLRR 4½s 63 | 43¾ | 43¾ | 43¾ |
| 1 | Int Ct Mar 1st 4s 50 | 17¾ | 17¾ | 17¾ |
| 10 | Int Ct Mar 5s 55 B | 18¾ | 18¾ | 18¾ |
| 3 | Int Hydro El cv 6s 44 | 97 | 97 | 97 |
| 4 | Int T&T 5s 55 | 37 | 37 | 37 |
| 4 | James F&Clee 4s 34 | 66 | 66 | 66 |
| 1 | Jones&Laugh 5½s 1951 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 8 | KCFtS&Mem 4s 36 | 45¾ | 45¾ | 45¾ |
| 1 | K C Term 4s 60 | 100½ | 100½ | 100½ |
| 14 | Lac Gas 5½s 53 | 87½ | 87½ | 87½ |
| 3 | Lac Gas 5½s 60 D | 87 | 87 | 87 |
| 6 | Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st | 33¾ | 33¾ | 33¾ |
| 1 | Leh Val 4½s 2003 st | 33½ | 33½ | 33½ |
| 20 | Leh Val 4s 2003 st | 33½ | 33½ | 33½ |
| 1 | Liggett & M 7s 44 | 117½ | 117½ | 117½ |
| 1 | Long Isl rfg 4s 49 | 73¾ | 73¾ | 73¾ |
| 3 | Louisv & Ark 5s 69 | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ |
| 4 | Lou & N 5s 2003 B | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| 6 | McKees & Mah 3½s 50 | 100½ | 100½ | 100½ |
| 3 | Manh Con 4½s 53 | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| 1 | Manh Con Gas 4s 63 | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| 43 | MidPacific gtd 5s 46 | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ |
| 86 | MidPacific 4s 46 38 | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ |
| 5 | M-K-Tex 5s 56 | 19 | 19 | 19 |
| 11 | M-K-T 4½s 78 | 31¼ | 31 | 31¼ |
| 13 | M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90 | 30¾ | 30¾ | 30¾ |
| 1 | M-K-Tex 4s 62 | 30¾ | 30¾ | 30¾ |
| 10 | Mo Pac 5s '65 F | 30¾ | 30¾ | 30¾ |
| 10 | Mo Pac 5s '81 F | 30¾ | 30¾ | 30¾ |
| 10 | Mo Pac gen 4s '75 | 30¾ | 30¾ | 30¾ |
| 16 | Monat Pow 3½s '66 | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 1 | Mor & Essex 4½s 55 | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 1 | Mor & Essex 3½s 2000 | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 1 | Nat Dairy 3½s '60 | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 1 | Nat Distill 3½s '49 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| 1 | N O Tex & M 5s '44 | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 1 | N O Tex & M 5s '45 B | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 1 | N O Tex & M 5s '46 A | 103¾ | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| 1 | NYC rfg 5s 2013 | 69¾ | 69¾ | 69¾ |
| 1 | NYC 4½s 2013 A | 69¾ | 69¾ | 69¾ |
| 1 | NYC rfg 4s '72 | 69¾ | 69¾ | 69¾ |
| 10 | NYC cv 3½s '52 | 69¾ | 69¾ | 69¾ |
| 1 | NYC & HR 3½s '97 | 69¾ | 69¾ | 69¾ |
| 13 | NY Chi & StL 5½s '74A | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| 1 | NY Chi & StL 4½s '78 | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| 1 | NY Chi & StL 4½s '78 | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| 1 | NY Chi & StL 4

# Steps Taken to Unite Home Builders—Modern Living Ties In With Airplane

## New Organization Proposed To Knit Building Industry

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, July 8 — To work out means through which private home building may be kept alive during the war period and through which it can supply as much as possible of our war and post war housing needs, steps are being taken to unite the entire home building industry into a single organization.

The new organization is proposed to unite the memberships of the National Home Builders Association and the Home Builders Institute of America.

In a joint release, executive officers of the two organizations today stated that tentative by-laws have been prepared and organization procedure is being worked out for the proposed great all-industry group, which is expected to work very closely with governmental agencies in its field.

It is expected to take as its name "The National Association of Home Builders."

**National Association**

The proposed merger of the two existing groups, they said, will form a national association of home builders that will be truly representative of the entire home building industry. It is absolutely essential at this time that there be an unquestionably representative group who can speak for the industry in conferences with agencies of the Federal Government.

To work out, under present conditions, the procedures, allocations, preference rating systems and the like and the building methods whereby private industry can produce, as it should, practically all the war housing that will be of permanent character will require a voicing of the whole national experience and a pooling of the effort of the industry in every part of the country.

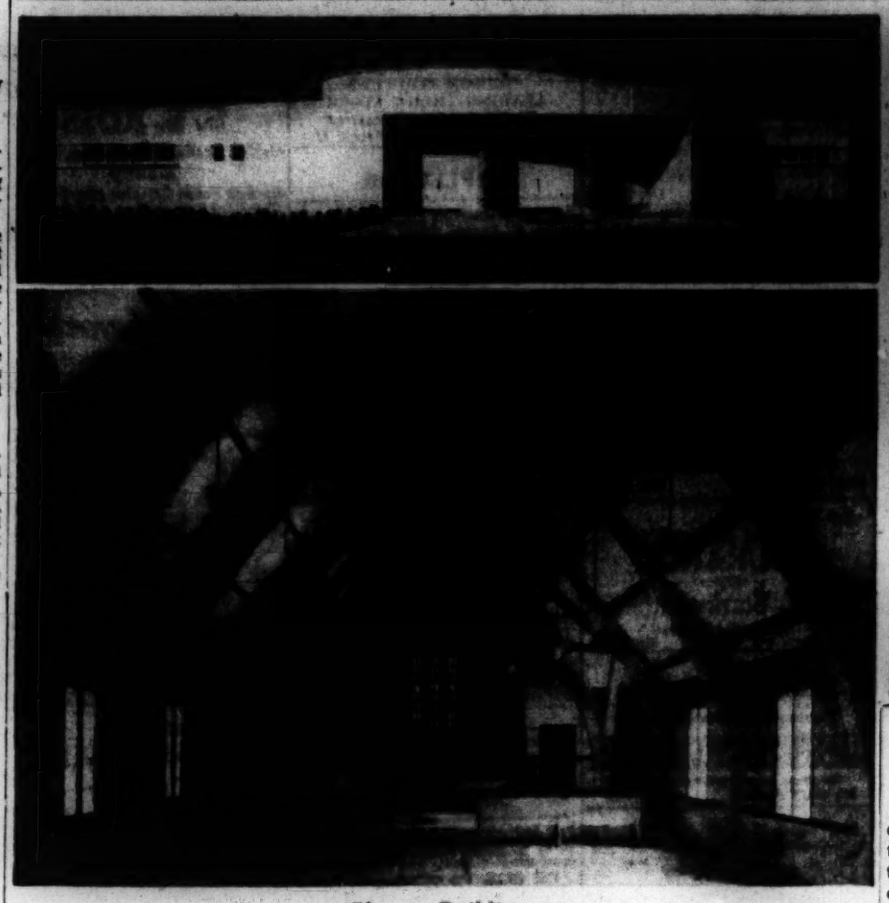
Local chapters of the Home Builders Institute of America and local associations of the National Home Builders Association will be recognized in the proposed new organization plan. The new organization will come into being as soon as by-laws and procedures are ratified by these local associations of HBA and members and local chapters of HBI.

**Officers**

Officers of the proposed organization as soon as it is established will be: Hugh Potter, Houston, Texas, president; Harry J. Durbin, Detroit, vice-president; Carroll Shelton, Philadelphia, secretary; George Ellis, Chicago, treasurer.

Objectives as outlined in the proposed by-laws are:

1. To aid the Government in providing needed housing through private enterprise at low cost.
2. To collaborate with manufacturers for the production of new and less costly building materials.
3. To aid in standardization of building codes and to encourage the elimination of uneconomic and cumbersome governmental procedures affecting home construction to minimize cost and delay.
4. To co-operate with other trade associations interested in home building to secure united action in matters of national policy.



**Gluepot Buildings**

**Out of the war is coming the plywood homes and buildings of tomorrow with joints that fit snugly together and held by glue. Left (top) Modernistic penthouse theater on University of Washington Campus Seattle having eight laminated wooden arches fastened together with casein water-resistant glue. (Bottom) Interior of Trinity Church, Aberdeen, Wash., showing use of laminated arches and plywood sheathing. (Right top) Closeup of finished product, plywood studs that fit together like cogs in wheels.**

## *Tomahawk Lake Development Prepares for Aviation Boom*

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

BLOOMING GROVE, N. Y., July 8—When the war is over, the 2,000-acre Tomahawk Lake housing development in beautiful Orange County will be ready for the aviation boom with a community airfield from which local residents can take off for their offices every day and park their individual planes at night.

Purchase of the 38-acre Coleman Farm by the Bowman Beach Corporation for use as an airfield not only marks the trend of modern living but sets the realty sights in the direction of suburban home ownership after the war 50 to 100 miles away from the place where the family breadwinner works.

What the automobile has done to decentralize the large intown districts and make possible the purchase of homes by office workers at great distances from the city the airplane will accentuate on a gradually increasing scale, according to C. E. Bowman, president of the Beach Corporation. Dwight Weist, radio entertainer, who lives in this development, started the new trend by flying into New York every day in an amphibian. It took him only 15 minutes to cover the 25 miles.

**Respect for the Past**

With all this concentration on the future, the development retains, however, a great respect for the past, for there are 11 farms, most of them dating back before 1800, on the lake property. Some of them have been purchased and restored to their colonial design. The farms were originally a part of the land of the early settlers to Orange County who located along the Cromolina Stream, which joins with the Hudson River nine miles from the development.

About 12 years ago the Bowman Corporation purchased the property to develop into small acreage home tracts where commuters could enjoy country life, but, due to the depression, this work was postponed until recent years. As the nation began to emerge from the depression the corporation laid out roads, installed a water system and constructed a colonial club house.

The club provides tennis courts, croquet grounds, archery, a bathing beach and other facilities and has a membership of more than 300, including may residents of the development. Winter sports also are a feature of the development's activities.

**Additional Acreage**

"It has always been my thought since the purchase of this property that eventually the airplane would play a most important part in the development of rural vicinities," Mr. Bowman said. "Some eight years ago I had a friend of mine who had been flying since the first World War look over a small elevation which is a part of our property for the future use as an airfield. It was his judgment that the particular place was ideal, but to make it complete, it would be necessary to acquire additional acreage adjoining our property.

"When the property, owned by Miss Sarah A. Coleman was available, we bought it. This will make it possible for us to have a field which will be adequate to take care of the requirements of commercial planes for this vicinity when the proper time comes."

## Few Chicago Vacancies

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO, July 8 — Chicago dwellings are filling up. The picture now presents a sharp contrast to the days prior to the business depression, when a 10 per cent vacancy rate was considered normal.

A study by WPA shows that during the first week in May the habitable rental vacancy rate was 1.3 per cent, while the gross rate was only a little higher, or 1.8 per cent.

Low as this rate is, more homes were available that week in May than could be found in the previous November. Then a similiar survey found a gross rental vacancy of 1.2 and a habitable rental vacancy of .07 per cent. These estimates were based on a study of 21,000 dwelling units selected as a sample of all types of Chicago dwellings, exclusive of public housing developments.

The average monthly rental of the habitable vacancies found in May was $30; the average size, four rooms.

There is some private building going on in Chicago, but the survey reported dwelling units under construction "only an insignificant proportion of all dwelling units in the city." Chicago Housing Authority construction is continuing. At the present time five "Victory housing developments" are under way which will provide homes for 1,800 war workers, it is reported.

Industrial building is feeling the stimulus of war production. New industrial projects authorized in this area last month involved a total investment of $108,708,000, according to the Chicago Association of Commerce.

This means that many more factories are going up now than there were being built a year ago. Then the total was a mere fraction of this year's commitments. June authorizations last year amounted to only $11,568,000.

## *Inglewood Faces Problem Of Doubling Population*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

INGLEWOOD, Calif., July 8—Here is a typical suburban community with a normal peacetime population of 30,000 persons that suddenly finds itself confronted with the task of housing 30,000 additional war workers.

What will Inglewood do? What will any community in the heart of aircraft and war production do? Can a well-established community like Inglewood maintain a degree of economic stability under these trying conditions or must it remain frustrated for want of building materials or go to the erection of buildings that will have no permanent value to the community?

These are questions that this community is passing along to the War Production Board. The Promotion and Planning Committee of its Chamber of Commerce has asked the WPB to rate Inglewood as a vital defense area, so that materials may be released for the building here of sorely needed housing projects.

Furthermore, the Chamber has let the Government know that private enterprise would rather finance the housing than leave the problem for Federal solution by erection of communal dwellings of the barracks type.

**Recognition Not Given**

So far, recognition of Inglewood as a vital defense area has not come. Inglewood businessmen want no favor inimical to national well-being, but their conviction that the local need is significant prompts them to push their case in Washington.

Inglewood's housing problem is briefly summarized thus:

| | |
|---|---|
| Rentals now available | 25 |
| Daily requests for houses | 64 |
| Estimated number of new workers needed here in next 6 months | 15,000 |

This obvious gap between supply and demand will doubtless be reconciled in one of three ways: (1) Workers will continue to live at considerable distances from Inglewood. Over 8,000 of them travel more than 10 miles to work as it is. (2) Private enterprise, with materials allocated if this is named a vital defense area, will put up the needed houses. Three million dollars worth of building permits were issued in Inglewood last year, whereas building is necessarily at a standstill now. (3) As at Wilmington, Los Angeles Harbor, the Government will house workers in barracks.

**Confident of Future**

Inglewood's case against this last solution rests on something more solid than the hope of avoiding makeshifts. Its basis is the reasonable belief that Inglewood, as an aviation and industrial town, will continue to grow after the war.

Indeed the Promotion and Planning Committee of the Chamber of Commerce has been informed that four large synthetic rubber manufacturing plants, employing thousands, are slated for location in this vicinity.

A solution to the transportation problem, with tires fast disappearing from the picture, looms on the horizon, but it only serves to paint in bright colors the undesirability, in time of crisis, of workers having to live long distances from their jobs.

The California Steamship Corporation of Wilmington has just circulated among its employees an announcement of "a new and complete railroad service" from Los Angeles, Inglewood, and Long Beach to the Harbor. The Pacific Electric and the Santa Fe Railroads propose, under plans now being worked out, to run commuters' trains with round trip fares of 30 cents for the longest rides. In a broad way, this provision will serve Inglewood interests as well.

**Within Walking Distance**

It is the contention of the Inglewood Chamber, therefore, that if the WPB designates this a vital defense area, immediate housing construction will satisfy a genuine need to bring a large part of 45,000 workers within walking distance of their jobs.

Quite possibly two of the nation's greater aviation centers of the future will be Detroit and Inglewood. Douglas, North American, and Northrup are companies enjoying certain environmental advantages both for their work and their workers.

Inglewood citizens, foreseeing this, want to remedy a situation where "Garage for Rent" signs are the only ones to be seen. It's all very nice to have a roof for your horseless carriage, of course, but if you're going to do a good day's work yourself, you don't want to have to crawl into the back seat of the old bus and curl up for a hard-earned night's rest!

## Stoves Use Glass To Conserve Metal

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 8—Kitchen stoves made of glass have moved within the realm of postwar practical possibilities.

A step was taken when the idea of a glass observation port in a kitchen range door, introduced prior to the war, to reduce temperature loss and jar resulting from repeated openings of the door to check baking progress, was extended to include an all-glass door.

Intended to increase such vision efficiency and temperature control, the all-glass door suddenly blossomed as an important idea in metal conservation.

War-stimulated design then expanded the idea to make a vision top, utilizing the same heat-strengthened Tuf-flex plate glass used in the door to make vision possible from above.

A further metal-conservation move came with the idea of using a colored opaque structural flat glass—the very same glass that has become popular as a facing for store fronts, corridors, kitchen and bathroom walls, and other applications—to line the inner walls of the oven, to save more metal. It was then discovered that such a glass-lined oven actually retained heat better and utilized it more efficiently and evenly than metal-lined ovens.

Happy about the whole thing, the glass technicians weren't satisfied yet. They used still another type of glass, a heat-strengthened plate glass in translucent color for the inside back wall of the oven, with lighting back of it, achieving shadowless illumination.

What they have accomplished makes for some fascinating visions of what can be expected in the postwar era, not only the possibility of glass stoves but glass most-anythings.

## 'House of Tomorrow' Out of Glue Pot

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SEATTLE, Wash., July 8—Out of the pot is coming the "house of tomorrow" adapted to the pocketbooks of average Americans.

Glue is glue and wood is only wood, but laminated, one with the other, they become a new material, making possible new techniques, new forms of beauty, new utilities, and providing, in this day of shortages, a substitute for steel in heavy construction.

In this war, where the United Nations have had to match quickly the enemy's years of preparation, this team of glue and wood has played a large part in throwing up, over night, barracks and administration buildings to house an army, as well as providing the great beams and arches for hangars and other airdrome units and material for quickly-built defense housing.

This team is also responsible, not only for the familiar plywood, but for great girders, trusses, columns, arches and rafters used in modern factories, modern barns, beautiful church structures and wherever buildings require large unobstructed spaces.

**Actually a New Material**

The laminated members are described by the trade as glued-up wood, but they are actually a new material, a "gluewood" in which wood fibres become so impregnated with glue that a hard, new, water-resistant material is formed. This blending or fusion of wood and glue is often referred to as welding.

It should be explained that the glue is not the variety of bones, hoofs and hides which is brewed in the glue factory of the home town. It is a synthetic material, product of the laboratories, evolved and perfected in test tubes.

The new varieties, as they are used today, are broadly classified into the soybean and casein water-resistant glues and the synthetic resin waterproof glues. The former are self-bonding and are used widely in all manner of construction. The latter require a hot press process and are used for exteriors of buildings and boats, being entirely weather and waterproof.

**Not New**

The actual process of using wood and glue together is not new. The ancient Egyptians used a casein adhesive to bind wood and papyrus and for centuries the process has been used in making fine furniture for kings' palaces and for parlor veneers. But the modern evolution of glue has made glued-up wood so available that the humblest boy in the manual training department of public schools may make a magazine rack of laminated wood to take home to his mother.

Glued-up wood is sometimes confused with plastics, and wooden airplanes are sometimes referred to as plastic planes. They are quite distinct. Mr. I. F. Laucks of the Laucks Laboratories, out of which come most of the glues used in the plywood industry of Washington and Oregon, protests the confusion of the gluing and plastic arts and insists that it is time to call a glue pot a glue pot, even though its product is not so currently high sounding as plastics. He says, "I maintain that the art of making a joint stronger than the wood is a real art and an honorable one."

**Patch With Glue**

"It is an honorable art, a romantic one, and such a utilitarian process that it is actually conserving forests. Where only clear lumber without blemish, taken from big trees, was once used for high-grade construction, today "slices" of lower-grade lumber laminated with other lower-grade lumber result in lumber far stronger and more rigid than the straight, clear timbers. One authority has stated, "If we were to build with wood today, using only clear, sound timbers, our forests would soon be diminished."

Glue is enabling the lumberman to make strong, sound lumber out of that which previously went into second-grade lumber or into the short-length or reject pile. Knots, checks, pitch pockets and other defects in otherwise good lumber can be canceled and patched with glue, from which beams and girders of almost any strength and size can be built up.

The ability to salvage lumber with glue is opening up a bright new chapter in the lumber industry.


A Coast to Coast Classified Directory

# REAL ESTATE

Properties For Sale, For Rent or Exchange

**Alabama**

Birmingham—412 North 21st Street
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Rentals Sales Insurance

LOCAL—LONG DISTANCE
Birmingham Mayflower Agts.
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REAL ESTATE—RENTALS
Loans, Property Management, Appraisals
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Phoenix, Arizona

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9735 Santa Monica Blvd. CR 64797

BEVERLY HILLS Real Estate and Insurance
WILLIAM L. COLLIER CO.
446 N. Camden Drive CR. 63179

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Strand Realty Company, 1114 Orange Ave.
Katherine B. Johnston and Louis Mullen, Brokers

INGLEWOOD—Real Estate and Insurance. Dresspen Realty Co., 134½ N. Market. OR. 7-2186—343 W. Arbor Vitae. OR. 7-6323

LOS ANGELES—For Sale by owner; 10-room home, 4 upstairs bedrooms, 3 baths, maid's room and bath; large living room, 2 garages; centrally located—VIEW PARK vicinity of Crenshaw and Vernon Aves. Beautiful grounds, almost an acre; accessible to college, schools and churches. Will sell unfurnished or partly furnished. An excellent buy. For appointment telephone LLOYD L. KING Lafayette 1131

LOS ANGELES, Westwood, Restricted Area—Early Amer. 9-rm. bungalow on high cor. view lot, 65x130, close to C. S. church, U. C. L. A., schools, shops; den; 3 bedrms. and tile baths; separate entrance to large basement with maid's room, bath, etc. Owner built; excellent condition; $18,000. C. M. Carson, 10788 Weyburn Ave. AR. 31460. Please phone for appointment.

Los Angeles 6833 Wilshire Blvd. WA. 9831
LEROY ACKLEY, *Realtor*
APPRAISALS, INSURANCE

LOS ANGELES—Real Estate and Insurance
BENJAMIN MEYER
1613 S. Hoover Street PRospect 3948

OAKLAND—Selling, renting and leasing income and residence. HIGH GRADE REALTY, 4116 E 14th St. KEllog 2-0989.

OAKLAND—Residence and income. Real Oakland. L. R. JONES, 3734 MacArthur Blvd. KEllog 2-3043.

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Come see the modern lakeshore lots for mountain cabins on Stevenson's 11 mile Ranch at Lake George, Colo. 30 mi. west of Colo. Springs, on U. S. 24.
HOWARD A. HART
Western Cattle Ranches
111 East Kiowa St., Colorado Springs, Colo.

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"A complete real estate service"
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SALES — RENTS
LOANS — INSURANCE
Since 1907
BOSS & PHELPS
1417 K Street, Washington
Member National Association Real Estate Boards

KERN & KERN
Washington suburban Homes
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AURORA'S Finest Dwelling. 1 hour commuting to Chicago. This Scottish Manor home of superb architectural achievement your family and friends will enjoy every modern comfort and convenience. 5 sleeping rooms, 3 baths, 2 fireplaces. Immediate possession. Cost $24,000, sell now on terms for $16,000. Interior and exterior pictures on request. Herman Ohlott, Realtor, 42 Galena Blvd., Aurora, Illinois.

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Let us analyze, manage or sell your property. Full information on request. MILFORD L. WELLS CORP. 1207 1 N. LaSalle, Chicago.

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at 6[illegible]—Income $14,810
16-2-rm. 2-4-rm. 6-rm. 1-3 rm. basement apt. 2 blocks L. C., bus, car line. Corner lot, 3 fr. exposure; quiet location. Nearly decorated. Table top stoves. Hostrings refrigerators. Submerged hot water system. Iron Fireman Stoker. An excellent income producer.
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Ideal Apartment Homes
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6 and 7 room apartments; wood-burning fireplaces. Doorman and elevator service. Manager on premises.
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4, 5 and 6 rooms in beautiful elevator bldg. Parquet floors. Doorman service. Garage in bldg.
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Beautiful 6 and 7-room apts., opposite Lincoln Park. Spacious rooms. Children's playground. Garage in building.
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Des Plaines Illinois

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Let us manage your property—small or large
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SPACIOUS Georgian Colonial frame house, good condition, brick and concrete basement (including 2-car garage), 3 baths, 3 lavatories, splendid heating plant. Fireplace in solarium and living room. Furn. or unfurn. Grounds beautifully landscaped. A $50,000.00 property, suitable for business or residence, located Lake region Indiana. No reasonable cash offer refused. Or would consider exchange. Box M-5, S. 2900, 333 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago.

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Adjacent to The Christian Science Mother Church
Housekeeping Suites
1 to 7 rooms. Edison Steam Heat. 15 minutes from Park Street. Centrally located. Near Theatres, Symphony Hall, Lectures, Educational Institutions, etc.
also Furnished Apartments
1 to 4 rooms, available by day, week or month; rates upon request.
SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
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Kenmore 0452

BOSTON REAL ESTATE
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BOSTON—Quaintly Apartment Hotel, 14 Garrison St., Cambridge. Riverside Apartment Hotel, 400 Memorial Dr. Desirable furnished suites, reasonable.

Weston—Wellesley—Weston
ALFRED BEVIS, Realtor
Office, 21 Cross St., Weston Center

Centrally Located in GROTON, MASS.
10-room house in excellent condition, with all modern conveniences including laundry, hot-water heat, oil burner; 2-car garage with workshop over; shade trees; opportunity for vegetable and flower garden. A. A. WOOD, Wallace Sands, R. F. D., Portsmouth, N. H. Tel. 2407-22 for appointment.

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One to 6 rooms
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In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
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"Single house" apts. Brand new 3-4-5 rms. ready for occupancy. Spacious grounds facing park. Complete apt. service. Three min. walk to Beacon St. car line shopping etc. Apply to STILLINGTON GARDENS, 97 Still St., Brookline. ASP 9466

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Local and Long Distance Moving
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Over 50 Years' Dependable Service

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TO RENT—Secluded cottage on wooded lake shore, excellent bathing. One mile by road or water from post office, stores, and railroad station. Box 57, Silver Lake Post Office, New Hampshire.

TOURIST COURT for sale, 20 cabins, office and dwelling; excellent condition; well located; doing a profitable all year business. Price $65,000. Will take $25,000 cash down payment. H. C. MUELLER, Moore Building, San Antonio.

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131 Maplewood Ave., Maplewood SO. 2-2900

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REAL ESTATE and INSURANCE
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Cleveland, Ohio Sales - Rentals
East Heights Homes and Apartments
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COLUMBUS MENS RESIDENCE CLUB
40 attractive rooms with club facilities; tiled showers, water in room free tel. SCOTT HALL, 194 W 10th Ave UN-9711

COLUMBUS—Brevort Rd. on 4 knoll, 1 blk. to High St. car and store. $1,500 down. $17.50 a mo. GUY CONANT, Realtor, 42 E. Gay. MA-7873. Res. KI-4444.

COLUMBUS—Near OSU campus. Lovely w. c. brick. Priced low for quick sale. C. A. BECKETT, Broker 2287 Indiana Ave.

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1923 N. Main and 609 Brooks Bldg. Scranton

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MEMPHIS—Real Estate, Rentals, Insurance. DEAN-PAINE CO., INC., 20 S. Second Street. Tel. 8-1000.

**Texas**

ALAMO HEIGHTS REALTY
(And All North Side Properties)
3046 Broadway San Antonio

TOURIST COURT for sale, 20 cabins, office and dwelling; excellent condition; well located; doing a profitable all year business. Price $65,000. Will take $25,000 cash down payment. H. C. MUELLER, Moore Building, San Antonio.

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HOME — FINANCE
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Complete Real Estate Service
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Milwaukee—Real Estate, Loans, Insurance
EDWARD E. ERMER, Realtor
6038 W. North Ave. Kilbourn 2466

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**British Columbia**

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1121 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

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LONDON
E. T. NEEDHAM & CO., Ltd.
Insurance Brokers
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LONDON INSURANCE MARKET—AGENTS ONLY

A REAL RANCH OPPORTUNITY

240 acres of foothill and meadow land, reservoir and domestic water, with large frontage on good paved road. If you're really interested in acquiring one of the most picturesque ranches out of doors, don't fail to see this one! Only 25 miles from Los Angeles, near Kellogg and other famous ranches. This is a perfect layout for horses. There is an old ranch house, barns, etc. Marvelous opportunity for subdivision, utilities available. Ordered sold by trustee. $250 per acre. May divide. See Mr. Everett on the property at 1461 POMONA COVINA HILL RD
or
F. F. WALLETT
629 S. Spring Los Angeles, Cal.
3rd Floor MI 0111

## Shortage of Oats Restricts Use Of Horses in Bermuda

HAMILTON, Bermuda, July 8 (AP)—Bermuda authorities, who until last year had a ban on the use of automobiles, have now restricted the use of horses.

A Government notice published yesterday declared that after July 10, horses shall not be used for working purposes without a permit.

This follows an announcement in the Assembly last week that a shortage of oats made it advisable to use motor vehicles for transportation and turn horses to pasture until feed can be obtained.

The order will throw Bermuda's small army of carriage drivers out of a job, but it was believed they would be given work temporarily at the British dockyard and United States bases.

## Sugar Rationing Declared in Fog

NEW ORLEANS, July 8 (AP)—These busy United States need sugar for food to provide the necessary energy for peak war production, says Charles A. Farwell, chairman of the Education Committee of the American Sugar Cane League.

"It is impossible to comment intelligently on rationing without knowing what Washington plans. If all the sugar now available is meant for domestic use, then the rationing is too strict.

"I think Washington ought to come out and tell the American people the truth about this, rather than just try to justify the present rationing with such arguments as one given by Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard that it would 'give us slimmer waistlines and improve our health generally.'"

## Munitions Strikers End Quebec Walkout

MONTREAL, July 8 (AP)—The second shift of workers at a Cherrier, Que., munitions plant voted unanimously last night to return to work today to end a protest walkout which started 24 hours ago.

Earlier, one shift agreed to go back to work. The third shift will vote today.

Labor leaders urged the men to return to work after all had walked out in a dispute over the dismissal of several employees for union activities. Negotiations with company officials will begin as soon as all three shifts have returned to their jobs, labor leaders said.

## Plastics, Plywood Save Aluminum in Planes

LOS ANGELES, July 8 (AP) — The Aircraft War Production Council says use of plastics and plywood is saving as much as 1,000 pounds of vital aluminum for each plane in one type of war craft.

The Council, representing the eight major aircraft manufacturers in Southern California, said the substitute materials are being used for troop benches, window frames, compartment linings and partitions, cabin floors, life raft shelves and many other minor parts of the plane.

Low-grade steel also is being used as an aluminum substitute, the Council said, and experiments with at least a dozen other materials are being conducted. Kapok is being used to replace rubber and some companies are saving several hundred pounds of rubber for each plane.

## Swiss Agency Reports Explosion in Serbia

BERN, Switzerland, July 8 (AP)—A Swiss Telegraph Agency dispatch from Ankara reported yesterday that 16 persons, including a Provincial Governor, were killed by an explosion at a prefecture headquarters in Ladikie, Northern Serbia. The blast was believed set off by Yugoslav patriots.

## General Classified

*Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line for one insertion; 65c a line for three insertions within seven days; 60c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.*

### AGENTS WANTED

NEW EMBOSSED CHRISTMAS CARDS SELL 50 FOR $1 NAME-IMPRINTED. Exceptional value! Sells fast—pays liberal profits. Smart "LEADER" 21-card $1 Assortment pays you 50c. Other popular Christmas and everyday assts. $1 Personal Stationery. No experience needed. Samples on approval. ARTISTIC, 130 Way, Elmira, N. Y.

EXTRA money easy. Show smart Personal Christmas Cards with name, 50 for $1, up. Outstanding values. Also 21-card assortment, $1; others. Big profit. No experience necessary. Samples Free. Wetmore & Sugden, 740 Monroe, Dept. 43, Rochester, N. Y.

SELL Christmas Cards! New "Prize" 21-card assortment sells $1—you make up to 50c. Outstanding value, appeal. 11 popular asts; Personal Christmas Cards with name, 50 for $1, up. Samples on approval. CHILTON GREETINGS, 147 Essex St., Dept. M-1, Boston, Mass.

### COUNTRY BOARD

GUEST HOUSE — The Hempstead — A New England Inn with midwestern surroundings. Located in scenic Leelanau County of Northern Michigan. A cultured and refined informality—all modern conveniences—opportunity for classes in conversational Spanish—under same management as Leelanau for Boys and Pinebrook for Girls. William Beals, Glen Arbor, Michigan.

### FURS

MAGNIFICENT brand new pair of gorgeous genuine Silver Foxes ($150 value); bargain at $75.00. MILLER FUR COMPANY, 108 North Michigan, Chicago, Ill. Shipped anywhere for inspection and approval

### MUSIC

SACRED SONGS
The Harmony Music Publishers
64 East Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
Write for Catalog

### SUMMER HOMES

DESIRABLE, newly built 5-room cottage by month or season; all conveniences; beautiful panorama overlooking Green Bay water. EARL WEDEPOHL, Ephraim, Wis.

## Local Classified

*Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line for one insertion; 30c a line for three insertions within seven days; 25c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.*

### REAL ESTATE

HAVERHILL, N. H.—Sale or rent, furnished, 7-room house, thoroughly modern, colonial type. Particulars address J. Anna Hilliard.

VICINITY of Phila., Delaware County, Pa.—Exceptional bargain; immediate possession; practically new home in immaculate condition; single with 3 large bedrooms, 2 tile baths, powder room and a host of features only inspection will disclose; excellent transportation; $9950. Geo. I. Boyd, 208 Ballymore Rd., Springfield, Swarthmore 1433.

**See also**
the Coast-to-Coast
Real Estate Directory
for advertisements
of homes, lots, apartments
ON ANOTHER PAGE
OF THIS ISSUE

### APARTMENTS TO LET

BRIGHTON, Mass.—Up-to-date 6-7 room apt., 2-family house; automatic heat, Frigidaire, garage; excel. train serv. to Boston. STA. 7920

NEWTONVILLE, MASS.—Heated first floor apartment, 5 rooms, fireplace, cedar closet, garage; quiet; central location. Call BIG. 0236, or see at 32 Washington Park.

ROSLINDALE, Mass.—1st floor 5-room suite, built to order; decorated scheme; sunny, white house surrounded by flowers; fireplace, hot water heater; 4 tons coal season. For two adults. 139 Metropolitan Ave. Call Park. 1498-J.

### APARTMENTS TO SUBLET

BOSTON, Beacon St.—Beautifully furnished apt. to sublet; unusually large living room, bedroom, bath, lavatory, kitchenette, dinette, $125; available Sept. 1st. Com. 1788.

### APARTMENTS FURNISHED

EAST ORANGE, N. J., 84 Washington St.—Highest class accommodations. Rooms, suites, priv. and semi-priv. baths, kitchenette; parking.

N. Y. C., near Washington Sq. Park, Church—Sublet furnished three rooms including kitchen. 15 Sheridan Square (Apt. 2-B).

N. Y. C., 300 Riverside Drive (98th)—Handsomely furnished six rooms and two baths. $175 a month, including bedding, silver, dishes. AC 2-8073.

### APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

BACK BAY, BOSTON—Unusual duplex apartment with garden; gas heat, 2 fireplaces. Georgette Faxon, 208 Newbury. Call Com. 4686.

### BOARD AND INSTRUCTION

LARGE, lovely country home for the loving care and teaching of handicapped children; transportation guaranteed. Mr. and Mrs. H. Millard Daniels, Chester, N. H.

### COUNTRY BOARD

COUNTRY home, unsurpassed mountain view near Lake Champlain; transportation; good beds. Mary Burpee, Vergennes, Vt. Tel. Addison 328.

GLENWOOD LODGE — Overlooking Hudson Palisades; ideal for permanents and transients; refined, quiet guests; high, exclusive district; 3 acres ground, flowers, trees; airy, freshly decorated rooms, oak floors, modern equipment; inspiring outlook; quality food; no dancing, quick commuting; garage; ownership-management; reasonable. 200 North Broadway, Yonkers, Nepperhan 881.

MOUNT PLEASANT FARM, GOFFSTOWN, N.H. Homelike house. Individual rooms. Beautiful view overlooking the town and the Uncanoonuc Mts., wide verandas, large rooms, conveniences, fine table. 9 miles from Manchester. Bus service 615 to 818 weekly, $2.75 to $3 transient. Accommodate 25. Restricted clientele. Booklet. Tel. 96. Miss Anne Merrill.

POCONO MTS. — Attractive farm; modern; fine meals; tennis, swimming; $18 to $21 weekly; also cottages to rent. MRS. C. E. PALMER, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa.

**SEA PINES** Guest House and Cottages
Large wooded estate near post office and Christian Science church; busses connecting with trains stop at entrance; entertainment and recreation provided; protected private beach gardens; golf within walking distance; riding horses. Individual instruction in art; excellent cuisine. Address SEA PINES SCHOOL, INC., East Brewster, Mass.

### COUNTRY BOARD WANTED

PROTESTANT couple desire farm board—August; reasonable; 200-mile radius N. Y. C.; state full particulars. White Box D-16, Suite 1350, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

### HOUSES FOR SALE

N. Y. C., 70th Street East—For sale, attractive dwelling, 8 rooms, 3 baths, garden; excellent location. Well 10 West 32nd St. N. Y. C.

### HOUSES FURNISHED

FURNISHED house, Cape Cod type, on large farm on United States Route 5. $20 per week in August. MRS. CHARLES H. GREEN, Newbury, Vermont.

### PAYING GUESTS

APPLE HILL INN
Outstanding country vacation place overlooking Bantam Lake in Litchfield Hills; 100 miles from New York; altitude 1000 ft.; 25 guests; game room, tennis, lake sports, golf, riding near by; 823-433; limited; restricted clientele. MR. and MRS. EDWIN P. ENGLE, Mgrs. Box 200, Lakeside, Conn.

BROOKSIDE DAIRY, Bennington, Vermont—Old New England homestead, all modern imps.; ideal vacation spot; $13 and $18 weekly.

CRAIGMOUNT-in-the-CATSKILLS — For rest and study. Christian Scientists preferred. Address Mrs. Charlotte Craigen, Woodstock, N. Y.

N. Y. C., 100 W. 78th St. (near Central Park)—Comfortable home, elderly people needing rest, quiet; meals optional. MRS. WOLFF.

### ROOMS TO LET

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Outside rooms, running water, innerspring mattresses, $1.50 up; near beach. 29 S. New York Ave. E. Schilling.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Quiet rest and study; near church and beach; from $1.25 daily, $2.00 private bath. HOTEL TROY, 1519 Pacific Ave.

BOSTON, Mt. Vernon St.—Beautiful double room, 18x20, twin beds, fireplace; 5 minutes' walk downtown; business ladies; references. Call CAP 9365 5 to 7 p. m.

BOSTON—Comfortable room overlooking the Fenway; quiet home; reasonable. 58 Fenway, S. 10; entrance on Hemenway St.

Hotel **Huntington**
SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES
FRIENDLY SERVICE
BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager
ROOMS ALL WITH BATH
Single, $1.50 and up
Double, $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
307 HUNTINGTON AVE., BOSTON, MASS. Opp. Y.M.C.A.

NEW YORK CITY, 58th St., 127 West. Kelvin Women's Residence Club—Excellent opportunity business girls seeking refined, modern home; kitchen privileges; maids, phones; reasonable. MRS. MURIEL WHITE.

N. Y. C., 54 E. 56th—Attractively furnished large and small rooms; exceptional residence club; meals available. WI 2-8073.

N. Y. C.—Sitting-bedroom, tiled bath, big closets, sunny, quiet; private family. 262 W. 70th St. SU. 7-2221.

N. Y. C., 127 W. 58th St. (3-W)—Desirable location; quiet, cool; newly furnished; all transportation; near park and church. CO 5-9355.

N. Y. C., 200 Riverside Drive (96th)—Large room facing Drive, bath adjoining. Private family. AC. 2-8073.

WOLLASTON, MASS.—2 desirable rooms, private home; good locality, near station, beach; business men; carfare for 1. Call Granite 0614.

### ROOMS WANTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Business woman needs single room in clean, refined priv. home, conv. 4th and C Sts. S. W. $25. WI 7010 aft. 7 p. m.

### STORES TO LET

TO LET — Store with living quarters, accommodations; suitable for card or book shop; dressmakers; ice cream or beauty parlor establishment; open court; street grade, walk-in store. Call at 81 Charles St., Boston, or phone ABPinwall 8233 for information.

### SUMMER BOARD

GREEN DOOR INN, Haverhill, N. H.—Permanent guests solicited; excellent rail service Boston or New York. J. Anna Hilliard.

*When You*
**Purchase Goods** Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

## Local Classified

*(Continued)*

### EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

LOUISE C. HAHN
300 Broadway, New York City
Business Opportunities for
MEN—WOMEN—and—BEGINNERS
Employers Service — Worth 2-1600

### HELP WANTED

COUPLE, middle aged, for N. H. country home, wife to do some housework and cooking, man to milk 2 cows and do general farm work; no commercial farming; couple must care for 3 children aged 8, 12 and 16, at times; all modern, electric kitchen, oil steam heat; good living conditions; owner Boston business man. Box F-84, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

### HELP WANTED—WOMEN

LADY offers housekeeper salary and pleasant home in return for thoughtful, understanding care. Call Baldwin 3522 (Baldwin, N. Y.).

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ACTIVE man, 48, single, finest retail selling background; prefer wther type of position; resourceful, capable. Write Box B-20, Suite 1350, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED German woman (Protestant) wishes to do light household duties for lady, small wages. Write Box V-3, Suite 1350, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

### ANTIQUES WANTED

CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY FOSTER, 50 Market St., Brighton, Mass. Stadium 1940.

Old Needlework made before 1800. Embroidered arms or Crewel work, showing early designs. Box P-43, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WILL buy your old glass, china, antiques and bric-a-brac. Write Richard B. Fine, 91 Charles St. Boston, or Call Cap. 3945.

### AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

PACKARD De Luxe Limousine for all occasions; reasonable rates; insured; owner-driver; best references. BACHMAN, Brooklyn, N. Y. Ingersoll 2-2366.

### AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

PONTIAC 8 (1938) 2-door sedan de luxe; excellent condition, low mileage, new tires; $400 cash; priv. A. Chossat, 84 E. 56th St., N. Y. C.

### COMFORTER REPAIRING

COMFORTER Recovering Service—Quick, efficient, reasonable. Write for particulars. Greenleaf, 134 Crescent Ave., Plainfield, N. J. Tel. PL. 6-4597.

### CORSETIERES

SUMMER GIRDLES
Gossard's "Frost Voiles"
Cool and trim for summer comfort
4.50 to 10.00
OLMSTEAD CORSET SHOP
210 Madison Ave. (Cor. 36th St.), N. Y. C.
ETHEL H. DAVISON, Corsetiere

### DANCING

A SUMMER dance party, July 11, at PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO, 15 W. 67th St., N. Y. C. TR. 7-8400. Come and join us.

### FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARTEN'S, 13 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

### FURRIERS

SKILLED FUR CRAFTSMAN with factory in wholesale district offers you exceptionally low rates on remodeling, repairing, cleaning, glazing and custom-made garments. STORAGE. PLEASE ASK FOR MR. ARMAND. 148 West 30th Street, N. Y. C. Armand et Sour. CH. 4-1424.

### HOUSEHOLD PETS

LOVING home wanted for full-grown, clean, affectionate cat, where it may have freedom. Call Owner, ASP. 3820 (Brookline, Mass.).

### INSURANCE

WAR DAMAGE INSURANCE
GILES
685 Mass. Ave., Cambridge
Kir. 7243 Mass.

### JEWELERS-WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

### MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVENS, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass. Telephone TALbot 7400.

### PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While U-Wait, Boston's Finest Pen Shop.
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT INC., 3 Bromfield St. LIB. 3911

### PEST CONTROL

ROACHES, rodents, termites eliminated. Guarantee Exterminating Company, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. LOngacre 5-8000. 24 hours service. Suburban branches.

### PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES

ARGOFLEX We recommend this Box camera. Now only $40.50
Present stock not replaceable. Mail orders filled. Ralph Harris Co., 47 Bromfield St., Boston.

### PIANOS

STEINWAYS and other standard makes. Bought, Sold, Rented. Reconditioned. All pianos guaranteed. ERNEST DAVIS, 160 W. 56, N. Y. C.

### RADIO SERVICE

RADIO AND ELECTRICAL SALES AND REPAIRS
HEPNER RADIO, 5884 Forbes Street, Hazel 9264, Pittsburgh, Pa.

### RUG CLEANING & REPAIRING

BEACON RUG CLEANING CO.
Insured Rug Cleaning, Repairing and Storing.
71st St. at Blvd. East, Guttenberg, N. J.
UNion 3-1366
We sell domestic rugs and carpets.
"A Complete Rug Service"

### SHOES

CROSSETT SHOE STORE
Little Building Arcade, Boston
CORRECT FITTING FOR MEN AND WOMEN

### TRUCKING

Est.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. Somerset 0678, 11 Dana St., Somerville, Mass.

### TYPEWRITERS

ARCADE TYPEWRITER, 130 Boylston St., Walker Bldg., Boston. Mass. 3171
Renting, Repairing at Reasonable Prices

### TYPEWRITERS REPAIRED

BOYLSTON TYPEWRITER SERVICE, 110 Fifth Fldg., Boston Hub 2564
Expert Repairing, Renting, Typewriter Supplies.

### WANTED TO BUY

BIG CASH prices for worn fur coats. Also man's used clothing bought. J. F. CO., 116 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's. N. Y. C. CH. 4-4400.

CASH! FOR WORN FUR COATS AND MEN'S USED CLOTHING
I. M. Fur Co., 1 W. 34, nr. 5th, N. Y. WI. 7-7940

## New Jersey

### ATLANTIC CITY

Ready-Made Slipcovers
For Any Size Sofa $6.95 up
For Club, Wing or Cogswell Chair $3.95 up
Surprising how a gay, fresh slipcover will perk up your entire room! Nicely made of rich-looking, washable dusty-type Cretonnes in glorious floral designs. All seams are cord-welted and the all-around skirt is box-pleated.
Sixth Floor
M. E. BLATT CO.
Atlantic City's Great Department Store
Atlantic Ave. at So. Carolina

DORRAINE CLEANERS
Phone 50-123
4 Branch Stores
CLEANERS FOR 25 YEARS

## NEW JERSEY

### EAST ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Orange 3-8713 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LINCOLN STORAGE WAREHOUSES
Moving—Packing—Storage
New and Used Furniture
54 Years Serving Northern N. J.
75-85 Main Street Or. 5-5300

The Cake Cupboard
Baked Goods of Highest Quality from Home Recipes
Anniversary and Wedding Cakes
Our own pure Jams and Jellies
52 Harrison Street Orange 3-2469

Henry Hornecker Florist Inc.
MEMBER OF F. T. D. A.
75-77 CENTRAL AVE.
Near Grove St. OR 3-1244

For Your Fire and Automobile INSURANCE
See E. V. Starkweather
Agent and Broker
63 No. Munn Ave. Or. 3-7130

ALL LAUNDRY SERVICES
Personal Attention to Details
BOND LAUNDRIES
We invite your inspection any day.
317 MAIN STREET Or. 4-7979

Charlotte Cheri Sharis
CORSETIERE
Foundations made to your measure individually fitted
11 No. Harrison St. OR 4-4857

COAL—COKE
FUEL OIL
Automatic Heating Equipment with coal or oil
A. H. HOLMES JR.
560 No. Grove St. OR 3-0420

BLACK, STARR & GORHAM
GORHAM STERLING
586 Central Ave. • Orange 3-0200

### HACKENSACK

SAUNDERS
Jewelers
Nationally Advertised Quality Merchandise
152 Main Street Hack 3-1220

### IRVINGTON

Red Cross Shoes for Women
Florsheim Shoes for Men
Children's Shoes Expertly Fitted
HIRSCH'S 1000 Springfield Ave. Irvington Center

### JERSEY CITY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Journal Square 3-6034 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LOUIS MIGDOLL
Electrical Contractor and House Wiring
Fluorescent Lighting Fixtures
219 Monticello Ave. Tel. Del. 3-3973

INSURANCE
CASUALTY FIRE BONDS
JOHN ROSAMOND
777 Bergen Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
Tel. Delaware 3-2100—3-3696

George Fangmann, Inc.
Jersey City, N. J.
Koppers Coke—Coal—Fuel Oil
JOurnal Square 4-8111

CENTRAL JEWELRY STORE
WM. GEIGER, Proprietor
DIAMONDS, WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELRY
200 CENTRAL AVENUE NEXT TO RITZ THEATRE

## NEW JERSEY

### JERSEY CITY (Continued)

H. Goodman
Department Store for Men, Women and Children
HUDSON COUNTY'S LEADING THRIFT STORE
All Merchandise Guaranteed
337 Central Ave., cor. Lincoln St.

### MAPLEWOOD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone S. Orange 3-1864 daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CORBY'S
Enterprise Laundry, Inc.
Laundering, Dry Cleaning and Rug Cleaning
Fur Storage
SUMMIT 6-1000

POWDER PUFF BEAUTY SALON
Permanent Waves of Distinction
Haircutting a Specialty
166 Maplewood Ave. SO. 2-9822

### MILLBURN

TALMADGE Esso STATIONS
Millburn and Morris Aves. Mill 6-0091
Millburn Ave and Vaughall Rd. Mill 6-1738

### MONTCLAIR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Montclair 3-2300 10 a. m.-12 m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Elizabeth's Beauty Shoppe
Croquignole Permanent Wave
$5.00 $6.00 and $7.00
Shampoo and Finger Wave $1.00
42 FAIRFIELD ST. (Watchung Plaza)
PHONE MONTCLAIR 3-7707

Custom Made Permanent Waves
WILLIAMS
The Hairdresser
24 Church St. Montclair 2-7242

THE OLD ROAD COFFEE HOUSE
80 Church Street, Montclair
Finest Quality Food

The Osborne & Marsellis Corporation
UPPER MONTCLAIR, N. J.
General Electric Oil Burners
Coal—Oil—Building Materials
MONTCLAIR 3-0800

Fine Jewelry
HENKE'S, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1889
Claridge Theatre Bldg. Montclair, N. J.

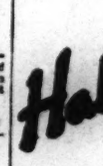
### NEWARK

Hahne & Co.
Newark and Montclair, N. J.

CHURCH — RESIDENTIAL & INDUSTRIAL BUILDING
SCHOULER CONSTRUCTION CO.
CONTRACTORS SINCE 1887
Alterations Stucco and Cement Work receive experienced supervision. Call Bigelow 3-1000, Newark, N. J. Estimates submitted throughout Northern New Jersey.

### ORANGE

BILSE & GUSTAVSON ESSO STATIONS
Central Ave. and Scotland Road Orange, N. J. OR 3-9011
Springdale Ave. and No. 22nd St. East Orange, N. J. 78 3-2785



Enna Jettick SHOES FOR WOMEN
Sold exclusively in Orange by B. Grossman & Co.
$5 to $6.50
200 Main Street

## NEW JERSEY

### ORANGE (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Orange 3-8886. Hours: 9 to 11:30 a. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

### SOUTH ORANGE

S. S. ROSS
Golden Feather Ripe Olives, 39c can
LIBBY'S
Bartlett Pears, 2½ size can, 3 for 85c
Blue Back Salmon, 1 oz. can, 3 for 85c
55 So. Orange Ave. SO. 2-4600

### PATERSON

Stenchever's
SMART SHOES
For Men, Women and Children
96 Main Street, Paterson
PASSAIC—HACKENSACK

SUPERIOR DAIRY PRODUCTS
Delivered in
Passaic, Clifton, Paterson, Radburn, Nutley, Bloomfield, Garfield, Rutherford, E. Rutherford, Wallington, Carlstadt, Belleville
PHONE PASSAIC 2-1600
SISCO DAIRY CO.
MT. PROSPECT AVE. CLIFTON, N. J.

### PLAINFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Plainfield 6-4567, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Wednesday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Visit . . .
BLOSSOM HILL FARM
DAIRYLAND DANCING
Sodas—Milk Shakes—Sandwiches
ICE CREAM and DAIRY PRODUCTS
Fresh From Our Own Farm
205 E. 5th St., Opp. City Hall Park
Tel. PL. 6364

TEPPER'S
"A Safe Place to Shop"
FOR ALL OCCASIONS
FOR EVERY SEASON
FOR ALL THE FAMILY
Plainfield, N. J. Tel. Pl. 6-3100

ROSENBAUM'S
Plainfield's Metropolitan Complete Department Store
Plainfield, N. J. Tel. Pl. 6-5900

Laundering
Dry Cleaning
Rug Shampooing
Curtains
Blankets
Sam-O-Set Laundry
WX 1500

PICNIC GOODS at GRIFFEN'S
Broilers, Charcoal Grills, Paper Plates and Napkins—Wooden Forks and Spoons—Thermos Jugs, etc.
24 SOMERSET ST. TEL. PL. 6-0085

Printing and Stationery
BOGAS BROS.
319 Park Avenue Tel. PL. 6-3314

THE GOSSARD CORSET SHOP
Every Garment Fitted
126 E. Front Street Tel. PL. 6-2182

Antiques
Old and Interesting Things
ROY W. GATES
Millstone Shop
114 Westervelt Ave., Plainfield, N. J.
Telephone PL. 6-3322

VAN ARSDALE'S
Shoes — Bags — Hosiery
OUR NEW LOCATION
137 West Front Street
Look for the Van Arsdale Street Clock!

Tel. Plfd. 6-0823
The Vanity Shoppe
All Branches of Beauty Culture
SPECIALIZING IN PERMANENT WAVING
900 East Fifth Street

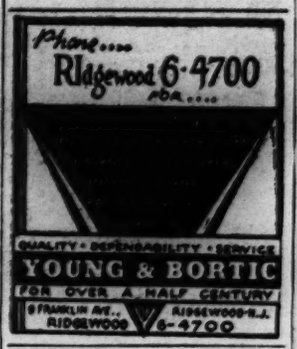
M. E. Willoughby FLORIST
Bonded Member F. T. D. A.
401 Watchung Avenue
Tel. Plfd. 6-4263

### RED BANK

SUPER CREAMY MILK in the modern CREAM TOP BOTTLE
The Cream Actually Whips
PURITAN MILK COMPANY
Upper Broad St. Call R. B. 666

## NEW JERSEY

### RIDGEWOOD




Phone Ridgewood 6-3783 Graduate Corsetieres
Ridgewood Corset Shop
Seam-Prufe Slips and Van Raalte Hosiery, Gloves and Lingerie
29 EAST RIDGEWOOD AVE. RIDGEWOOD

LAW
INCORPORATED
31 East Ridgewood Avenue
HABERDASHER
Ridge 6-5230

WE DO OUR OWN
BEAUTEX DRY CLEANING
GRAND CLEANERS & DYERS, Inc.
89 North Broad Street, Ridgewood
Telephone 6-3474
Main Office and Factory Tel.
15 River Rd., Fairlawn, N. J. Lambert 8-1130

### SUMMIT

Canoe Brook Farms
Raw and Pasteurized Milk and Cream
James MacDougall & Sons
Telephone SUM. 6-2100

B. L. SCHLOSSER
Cleaner
White Linen Suits Returned in Their Original Whiteness and Weight
37 UNION PL. SUM. 6-2125—23

### TEANECK

DRY CLEANING RUGS CLEANED
Home Town Laundries, Inc.
Front Street Teaneck 6-3700
A Service to Meet Every Need

### TRENTON

Castanea MILK
CREAM • BUTTER • EGGS • CHEESE
220 N. BROAD ST., Trenton, N. J.
Phone 4235

Gilbert & Mott Chevrolet
Sole Agents for
Lowe Bros. Paints
432 Princeton Avenue Phone 8151

### WESTFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Westfield 2-1314, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Brunner's
Dependable Jewelers Since 1900
206 Broad Street, Westfield, N. J.
Phone 2-0529

E. W. DAVIES, Inc.
ESSO SERVICE
North Ave. and Prospect St., Westfield, N. J.
Everything for Your Car
COMPLETE SERVICES TEL. WE. 2-2171

O'CONNOR'S MARKET
Now located at 760 PROSPECT ST.
Carrying a full line of Meat, Groceries, Vegetables and Birds Eye Foods.
FREE PROMPT DELIVERY AT ALL TIMES
3 Phones—We. 2-2737, We. 2-3050, We. 2-3051
WESTFIELD, N. J.

THE SPECTATOR SHOP
MISSES' SPORTSWEAR AND ACCESSORIES
20 Elm Street Westfield 2-2120

PAUL MEISEL
STATIONER
Circulating Library — School and Office Supplies — Blank Books — Greeting Cards — Gifts
33 ELM STREET WESTFIELD 2-0583

Life Insurance and Auto Loans at low rates
THE WESTFIELD TRUST COMPANY
Westfield, N. J.—Scotch Plains, N. J.
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

TUTTLE BROS
CRANFORD WESTFIELD
PHONE 3400
Coal, Lumber, Millwork, Mason Materials, Hardware, Paint
GARWOOD COAL CO., Inc.
Geo. M. Steuernagel M. W. Garrow
FUEL Yard and Office SERVICE
317 NORTH AVE. GARWOOD, N. J.
Phone Westfield 2-3100

## PENNSYLVANIA

### ALLENTOWN

Weinhold Smetzer
Steps of Fashion
Steps of Freedom
719 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN
For Men Women Children

Appel Jewelers
Flowers for All Occasions
NEW YORK FLORAL CO.
906 Hamilton St., Phone 9687
ALLENTOWN, PA.

Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
1021 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6131
Thirty Years of BETTER DRY CLEANING

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
One of "Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

Allentown Busiest Clothing Store
BOHLEN GROSS & MOYER
Outfitters to Men and Boys
721 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

### CHESTER

Miller-Flounders
Distributor of Golden Guernsey
SAFE MILK CHESTER 6129

### ERIE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone W-22-327 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 West 10th Street
KEEP COOL In Cotton Dresses and Suits

Frost, Roscoll & Richardson Co.
Department Store, Erie, Penn.
Vogue, McCall, Simplicity and DuBarry Patterns On Sale in our enlarged Pattern Section.

Meiser's FINE FOODS
Poultry—Fruits—Vegetables
818 Peach Street Phone 23-637

Kitchens Tire Service, Inc.
FIRESTONE TIRES
Texaco Gasoline and Oils
Complete Car Service
Two Stations
8th and Peach Sts. Ph. 22-773
26th and East Ave. Ph. 08-288

Vericool
Manhattan Shirts
With millions of tiny windows in the material to keep you cool and calm. In white and plain shades. Size-fast, Collar perfect, Manform. Just $2.50.
P. A. MEYER & SONS
817-819 State St., Erie, Pa.

"We Make Our Own Candies"
Candied Fruits and Nuts Beautifully Packed and Mailed by us
Leave Your Orders at PULAKOS
926 STATE STREET

AT O'DELL'S
You are invited to see the smart new designs in jewelry, the achievement of master craftsmen working under Government regulations.
FORD E. O'DELL

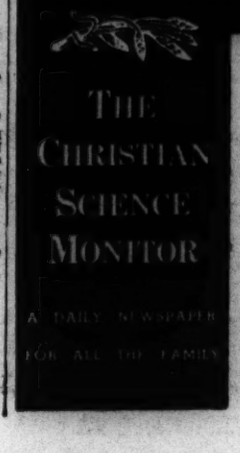
STATE STREET FOOD MARKET
QUALITY FOOD AT PRICES YOU CAN AFFORD TO PAY
Meats—Fruit—Groceries
AN ERIE STORE FOR ERIE PEOPLE
Conveniently Located, 810 State St.

### HARRISBURG

"A Little Finer, a Little More Careful"
Menger's FINE CLEANING
325 S. 17th St. Phone 4-3128

M. Lee Goldsmith
6 NORTH MARKET SQUARE
Furniture Gifts Interior Decoration

## SUBSCRIPTION COUPON




The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts

I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $.....for.....year or.....months, beginning with the current issue.

RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12

NAME.....
STREET and NUMBER.....
CITY and STATE.....

MC-9

PENNSYLVANIA
HARRISBURG
(Continued)

"Always Reliable"
DOUTRICH'S
Clothing
Hats—Furnishings—Shoes
HARRISBURG, PENNA.

Harold's
CLEANERS AND DYERS
May We Serve You?
2ND AND WALNUT STREETS
3407 Derry Street Phone 2229

MAIN LINE—Wayne
Phone Wayne 1035
LA CASA HAIR STYLISTS
specializing in feather haircut and permanent wave
Corner Lancaster and No. Wayne Ave.
Wayne, Pa.

Phone Wayne 1516—1517
107 N. Wayne Ave. Wayne, Pa.
Fairlawn Food Market
E. J. Mathews—J. D. Malloy, Props.

OLD YORK ROAD-Glenside
KARP
Cleaning—Dyeing
We do our own Cleaning
Right-Hour Service
120 S. Easton Road
Ogontz 1658

OLD YORK ROAD
Jenkintown

EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY
We wash all clothes in Ivory Soap
Phone OGONTZ 3290
Ogontz Laundry
Glenside Avenue Wyncote

MONTGOMERY, Inc.
Apparel of Quality
For Men and Women
JENKINTOWN

PHILADELPHIA
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Pennypacker 8200, 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Servel Gas Refrigerators Gas Ranges
HARRY L. STILWELL & SON
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# Daily Features Page

*Wit and Wisdom, Stores and Puzzles, Art and Comics*

*Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.*

## Words of Current Interest

**Barachel** (Job. 32:6) — *Bar'-a-kel* (first *a* short, second as in *sofa*, *e* short). By Webster's second choice, *ba-ra'-kel* (first *a* as in *sofa*, second long, *e* as in silent). The *ch* here represents a different Hebrew letter from the *ch* in the name, Rachel, and it carries the sound of *k*.

**Buzite** (Job 32:6) — *Bu'-zit* (*u* long, *i* long).

The region in which the Buzites dwelt, while not precisely fixed by the geographers, is surmised to be in northern Arabia.

**Dietetic** — *Di'-e-tet'-ik* (first *i* long, first *e* clipped-short as in silent, second short, second *i* short).

Refers to food and the regulation of eating. An adjective, formed in a regular way from the noun, "diet," which is a Greek derivative. The fundamental classic noun means a "way of living," and pertains not only to food but to clothes, and in fact to whatever today would be included in the phrase, "standard of living."

**Elihu** (Job 32:6) — *E-li'-hu* (*e* quick-long as in *event*, *i* and *u* long). As a modern given name, generally *el'-i-hu* (*e* and *i* short, *u* long). The Bible name wants the stress on the second syllable, but the word when used as a modern man's name permits the stress to recede to the first syllable.

**Finiteness**—*Fi'-nit-nes* (both *i*'s long, *e* short. The ending *-ness* may, by second choice, be pronounced with a short *i* sound).

The condition of being "set within bounds and measure." The elemental Latin noun is *finis*, "end." Seventeenth century and onward.

**Graham**—*Gra'-am* (first *a* long, second clipped-short as in account).

Sylvester Graham, an American type of early temperance-lecture days. Unbolted-wheat bread was among the articles of diet which he advocated.

**Inimical** — *In-im'-i-kal* (all *i*'s short, *a* clipped-short as in account).

An illustration of a Latin stem with meaning reversed by the prefix, *-in*. Latin noun, *amicus*, "friend"; adjective, *inimicus*, "unfriendly." By English process of coinage, *-al* is added, for reasons, perhaps, of euphony, or possibly of emphasis.

**Irradiance**—*I-ra'-di-ans* (both *i*'s short, first *a* long, second clipped-short as in account).

The "shedding of light." An illustration, in turn, of a Latin stem intensified by the prefix, *-in*, showing that *-in* may possess positive as well as negative force. The word finds considerable rhetorical use from Milton's time down. Classic Latin has the poetic verb, *radiare*, "to gleam"; Silver Latin, *irradiare*, same meaning.

**Nain** (Luke 7:11) — *Na'-in* (*a* long, *i* short).

Time has preserved the name, so the map makers can indicate the exact location. But in Torrey's The Four Gospels the spelling is "Ain."

**Peniel** (Gen. 32:30) — *Pe-ni'-el* (first *e* quick-long as in *event*, *i* long, second *e* clipped-short as in silent). By Webster's second choice, *pen'-i-el* (first *e* short, *i* short, second *e* clipped-short as in silent). Some will dispute Webster's pronunciation, the word being one about which opinions may vary without harm.

The name recalls Jacob and his encounter with the angel, and it has a certain further bearing on the Old Testament record; yet the site, in Bible Dictionary view, is unidentifiable.

Wide World

### Savings for War Stamps

**Jean Anderson, 7-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Anderson of Denver, with the 790 pennies and $1.60 in nickels and dimes which she invested in War Savings Stamps. Jean said the money had been given to her by relatives who told her to buy candy, but she decided war stamps were more sensible.**

## Brevities

**Portland Oregonian:** The White House is amazed at the illiteracy turned up by the draft. After 10 years of government by alphabetical agency, 433,000 young Americans don't know their A B C's.

**London Opinion:** A Kent man reports that one of his hens has laid an egg in his piano. He has received an urgent request from the manufacturers of the instrument to quote this fact in their advertising matter.

## Did You Ever Wonder

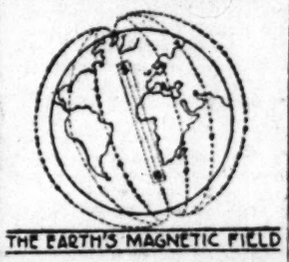
### How a "Degaussing Girdle" Protects Ships From Magnetic Mines?

Mines of various types have been widely used to menace shipping. One of the more familiar types is the contact naval mine—a ball-shaped steel shell containing some 150 pounds of TNT and studded with delicate glass knobs or horns projecting on all sides. When any one of these projecting knobs touches a ship, the fragile glass bulb shatters and a firing pin is driven into sharp contact with a detonator, which, in turn, explodes the charge.

A still more spectacular and recent type of mine is magnetic. Early in the World War II the Germans liberally sprinkled British shipping lanes with mines devised to explode when a magnetic needle in the detonating mechanism was deflected by the near approach of a mass of steel. This type of mine lies free on the ocean bottom and is, in consequence, useful only in shallow waters. The mines are "laid" by submarines, for the most part, although some are dropped from seaplanes by an ingenious parachute device.

Modern steel ships act as magnets because the earth is itself a huge magnet, surrounded by a magnetic field. A steel ship, moving through the magnetic lines of force which envelop the earth from magnetic pole to magnetic pole, creates a magnetic disturbance which deflects the magnetic needle in the mine's detonating device, closing an electric circuit which sets off the 650 pounds or so of explosive with which the mine is charged.

Since this type of mine is not moored to the ocean floor by chains or cables, it cannot be collected and rendered harmless by ordinary minesweepers. It also

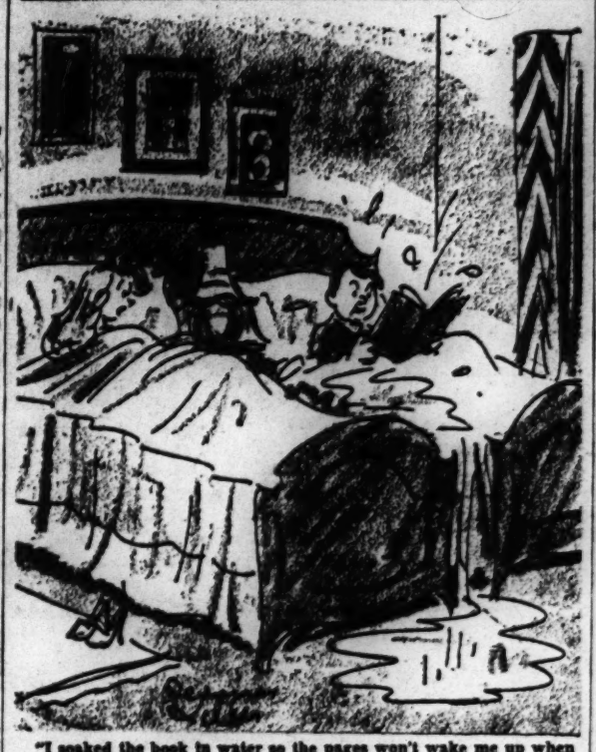

THE EARTH'S MAGNETIC FIELD

was neither possible nor practical to withdraw all steel vessels from the shipping lane, venturing forth only in non-magnetic wooden hulls.

Less than a month after the first magnetic mines appeared, however, the British devised and put into practice an extremely simple yet effective defense against the magnetic mine.

They simply equipped their ships with degaussing girdles—a coil of wire about the vessel. A faint current is sent through the encircling wire, generating a magnetic field equal but opposite to that of the earth. The earth's field being thus neutralized, the ship becomes non-magnetic in effect and is no longer in danger of deflecting the needle of the magnetic mine.—W. P. Keasbey.

## Just for Fun— Reamer Keller


"I soaked the book in water so the pages won't wake me up when you turn them, dear."

## A Verse for Today . . .

*As we have therefore opportunity, let us do good unto all men.*—Gal. 6:10

## With the Inventors

### Glass on Plastic Lenses

Plastic lenses for cameras, spectacles and other uses can be protected against scratches and other injuries that have been their principal drawback by coating them very thinly with glass films, Frederick J. Binda of Boston points out in his description of a method on which he has just been granted U. S. Patent 2,287,546.

Plastic lenses can be made very rapidly and cheaply and would undoubtedly have much wider use than they enjoy at present if they were not so easily scratched. Mr. Binda overcomes this difficulty by blowing a bubble of hard glass in such a way that it comes into contact with one side of the lens. The film of molten glass, which may be as thin as a few ten-thousandths of an inch, cools, hardens and sticks tightly to the lens, giving it a scratch-resistant surface.

### To Raise Sunken Ships

Some of the many torpedoed ships now on the bottom may be raised and put to work again through the invention of Charles O. Knudsen of Brooklyn, on which patent 2,287,434 was granted. It consists of a floating drydock, with its hollow walls sectioned for buoyancy. It can be sunk by admitting water, re-floated by pumping in air. Two such docks, one under either end of a sunken vessel, could raise her, the inventor claims, and then carry her to harbor for permanent repairs.

### Real Giving

East Cleveland, Ohio

During the recent sugar rationing registration, the following instance of patriotism was observed by one of the teacher registrars. When asked the size of her family, the plainly-dressed woman replied that she had four sons, two of whom were already in the armed service, and the other two soon to go. She further added her complete willingness to co-operate with any government regulation, such as rationing of sugar, which would help hasten the winning of the war. Giving up sugar, to her, was obviously a very little thing to do.

Before her on the table was a box for coins marked "Buy a Bomber for MacArthur." She opened her purse which contained two worn dollar bills; one of these she carefully folded and put into the box. At least two individuals who saw and heard the incident, inspired by such real giving, added their contributions.

## Daily Anecdote

### Remarkable!

It is a rule of the Bank of England that every employee must sign his name in a book on his arrival in the morning, and, if late, must give the reason. Fog is given as the chief cause of tardiness, and the first man to arrive late writes "fog" opposite his name, and those who follow write "ditto."

One day, however, the first late man gave as the reason, "Wife had twins." Twenty other late men mechanically signed "ditto" underneath!

## Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Out of the Attic*

By Le Pelley

NOW LISTEN DOWN THERE — WE DON'T INTEND TO STAY COOPED UP LIKE THIS!
LET'S LOOK AROUND FOR A CROWBAR...
HMM... THESE BOARDS SAG QUITE A BIT...
CRASH
WELL... WELL... WELL.... I DIDN'T EXPECT TO LET YOU DOWN SO SOON....
EXCUSE US FOR DROPPING IN...

## The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Anything to Get Home Quicker!!*

By Rodgers

The army decided to give me a furlough and my friend the Sergeant-butcher put me in a baggage car bound for home!
And the Boss!
Oh, boy!
Oh, boy!
If I were only tied to the engine instead of this ol' baggage car I think I could make this train move a little faster!

## The Adventures of Waddles —*But How About Tires?*

By The Hagers

"Good day, Joe Teal. I thought, perhaps, You might have some old metal scraps."
"Into your mounting scrap I'll throw My old tin bathtub," chuckled Joe.
We carried out his tub of tin. To my amusement, Joe jumped in.
"With wheels, this wouldn't look so cheap. 'Twould make a classy army jeep!"

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY


## Editorials

### In Time

It is still too early to judge certainly how far the Nazis have gone or what may be the military results of their drive to the Don. Russia's allies can only speculate on whether Marshal Timoshenko can cut off the German spearhead or whether the Nazis will try to sweep north behind Moscow or south toward the Caucasus. But already they know that this is a critical moment in the war, that in numbers of men engaged and in long-range dangers, Veronezh is bigger than Tobruk.

Observers have often pointed out that Hitler has been gathering for a desperate and possibly final gamble forces that still represent most of Europe's war potential. There is some comfort in the fact that he did not start earlier in Russia, but the Russians, if they have to trade space for time, are not so well fixed this year. The Nazis have longer supply lines, but by advancing half as far as they did last year could almost immobilize Russia.

Therefore it is not too early for Americans and Britons to realize the seriousness of such a push as the Nazis have now made. It is not too early to take great risks with a second front to help the Russians and keep the eastern front alive. It is not too early for them to see that they must play a more active part, that they cannot expect the war to be won by Chinese numbers, by Russian distances, by Yugoslav guerrillas, by Lend-Lease materials, or by bombing raids. Indeed it is desperately late. But there is a wide awareness today that "letting George do it" has never stopped aggressive evil. This awareness should impel action—in time.

### "ATCA" Ready for Schools

Organization of the Air Training Corps of America will accomplish two important objectives. It will shorten the training time of future airmen and ground crews. It will answer the demand of the sixteen-to-eighteen age group for some concrete share in the Nation's war effort.

Co-operative planning of the United States Office of Education and the Air Division of the War Department has resulted in a preflight training program for 2,000,000 boys in the 28,000 secondary schools of America. The studies will begin this fall.

It is emphasized that the program is based on pre-flight studies. There will be no actual flying while members of the Corps are in the unit. Membership is voluntary and parental consent is necessary. The curriculum of the ATCA will be part of the total school program and the subjects offered will give credits toward the high school diploma. In addition to a physical training course, the pre-flight training subjects will include: navigation, aerodynamics, physics, communications, engine design, and meteorology.

In the background of this specific program for older boys is the general objective of air-conditioning the thought of young America. The Civil Aviation Authority deserves credit for its efforts to convince the public that young people must be prepared for a new era in transportation.

### He Made a Railroad Human

He came after an era in which railroads were looked upon as soulless corporations and their executives as anything but friends of the people. Yet Daniel Willard—"Uncle Dan" to the men of the Baltimore & Ohio—was one of the best-liked as well as one of the best-known of American railroad men.

Mr. Willard would have been content with a career at the throttle of an engine, such as he drove on the "Soo" line before a discerning general manager yanked him off and put him in line for a series of promotions that led eventually to the presidency and later chairmanship of the board of the B. & O.

At that time the chief claim of the B. & O. to fame was its antiquity. Its passenger service was such that Mr. Willard canceled all passenger advertising until he had built the service up to where he considered it worth advertising. In that process he instilled into the railroad employees courtesy and friendliness, persuaded engineers they could start their trains without jerking them, made coaches more comfortable for women and children. Later he urged reduction of eastern freight and passenger rates to obtain business.

With all his love of good machinery, "Uncle Dan" Willard was one of those practical, far-sighted men who understood that running a railroad deals not only with engines and tracks but also with human beings.

### Gasoline Without Tires

President Roosevelt says he would like to separate the tire problem from the gasoline problem. So would lots of us—for instance, the man with an X card but with boots in two tires or the man with new tires but no tabs left on his A card.

It seems to be human nature that if tires are not actually smooth most of us will keep on doing a good deal of driving so long as we can get gasoline. For that reason it is difficult to accomplish much rubber conservation in the parts of the United States that have plenty of motor fuel or to eliminate actually all non-essential driving even in the East where gas rationing exists.

Yet the rubber situation must be recognized as acute. It calls for the most rigid economy. There will be mixed reactions to the President's comment that the Government may have to requisition all tires to be used as a national resource, but the need to make utmost use of every ounce of rubber is a necessity, not a bureaucratic whim.

Short of drastic tire requisition, it is difficult to see a better solution than nationwide gasoline rationing. Mr. Roosevelt suggests that coupling the gasoline and tire situations is like trying to add apples and tomatoes. But a more apt simile might be apples and pie-crust. No matter how much crust you have, you can't make apple pies without apples. Or if you think to get along on apples without the crust, you'll be feeding yourself applesauce.

### Cracks in the Ceiling

Price ceilings are a protection. Usually the soundness of a ceiling depends on the tightness of the roof above it. But in the United States, the keeping of an economic roof over everybody's head depends on preventing prices from pushing up through the ceilings that have been laid.

The pressure in that direction is critical. The next few weeks in Congress will be momentous. Cracks already are beginning to appear in the ceilings. The OPA acknowledgment that prices of canned goods would have to be 15 per cent higher this fall was one of them. The Bankhead bill for Government loans on farm products at 100 per cent of parity, just passed by the Senate, would punch a yawning hole into the attic.

In fact, the issue of parity loans supersedes in practical importance the fight over authorization which the Administration seeks in order to sell feed grains from the Government-owned surpluses at less than parity. That step would enable other types of farmers to keep down their costs and relieve the pressure for higher prices on milk, eggs, poultry, and meat.

But before farmers and their spokesmen give up insistence on favors for agriculture, they want to be sure that labor is not going to be allowed to push war wages up through ceiling, roof, and all, to the detriment of everyone except those employed in a few well-organized urban industries. President Roosevelt at length has expressed an opinion against the $1-a-day wage increase for the steel workers, which is pending before the National War Labor Board. This case is clearly the crux of the wage "stabilization" which President Roosevelt as long ago as April said was imperative.

At that time the Chief Executive described the over-all nature of the anti-inflation problem. It is as if the ceilings must be kept on a number of different rooms. If the roof goes off any one of these, the winds of inflation sweep through the whole house with disastrous consequences.

If the NWLB will adopt the President's position against the steel wage increase it will help forestall a succession of wage increase demands in other industries and remove the excuse for some farm price demands in Congress. Congress on its part ought to support the Administration efforts to keep farm prices within bounds and ought also to give the Office of Price Administration sufficient appropriations to enable it to police effectively its price ceilings.

There is a further factor in this policing of price ceilings, however, and it is the taxing of new income or the absorption of it in war savings so that the flood of money necessarily being paid out for war production will not bid up the prices for scarce civilian goods.

To take the courses necessary for preventing inflation requires fortitude and forbearance. Every group and individual must be willing to renounce advantage and act for the common good. No one can have the protection of price ceilings on other people's products unless he is willing to observe them himself. That is the way to keep a roof over the heads of all of us.

## Our Readers Say—

### Religion—Aid to Soldiers

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have read with interest in The Christian Science Monitor Private Adolph Paul Gratiot's letter, "Is a Religious Man a Better Fighter?"

A proper answer to this question, in my opinion, is that it depends very much on whether religion has increased or decreased fear in the mind of the soldier.

During the late War on the Marne front, I observed a soldier under fire in the most deplorable condition due to a religious teaching based on fear.

On the other hand should a soldier know something of the universal love that casts out fear, he not only could render a merited service, but be an inspiration to his comrades.

B. K.

Seattle, Wash.

### Racetrack Coddling

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I wish to express my approval of your editorial, "Why Coddle the Racetrack?"

We have just had a striking example of coddling a racetrack near Camden, N. J., where a $1,500,000 track for pari-mutuel betting has very recently been completed.

An excellent editorial in the Camden Morning Post calls attention to the fact that a near-by housing project was denied a recreation center because of a shortage of nails, while carloads of nails were being used in building the grandstand. A New York shipyard was forced to lay off carpenters because of lumber shortage while thousands of feet of boards went to the racetrack. A near-by school was refused a request for materials to build an addition.

The editorial says: "With tractor and truck, with crane and drill they work. Steel and concrete, lumber and nails. Hundreds of skilled Americans, thousands of tons of vital materials—building a racetrack." A bus company has applied for 50 extra permits to run buses to and from this track.

And the same coddling is going on with the liquor interests with the favoritism shown them with tires and gasoline.

Salem, N. J. F. C. HALL

### Asks for New March Music

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

America needs some new marches, bright with the eager spirit that looks with hope upon tomorrow. Conversely young men in the armed forces can find little inspiration in the drivel which pours continually from the Nation's juke boxes. Let us have some martial music with the rattling of drums and the playing of fifes, something that will stir our young men.

It is our belief that there still remain in this country a few men capable of composing a march comparable to the "Stars and Stripes Forever." It is also quite evident that there are many composers who are turning out pieces, which although they have a catchy lilt and a swing style, such as "Let's Remember Pearl Harbor," can hardly be called stirring hymns of destiny. Americans don't fight with cream puffs, and accordingly why shouldn't our music have a virile quality—especially when we are at war?

It is my own belief that America's composers could well spend their time creating music which would fire all our hearts.

Reading, Mass. WILLARD B. ARNOLD

### Needs of the Free French

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

To the many people who are interested in the courageous Free French and their Army in North Africa which has been steadily growing in size, the following letter will be of interest. It was written to Mr. Stephen Galatti, Director General of the American Field Service, by Monsieur A. Sicé, who is a representative in this country of General de Larminat, Commanding General of the Free French Army.

NEW YORK, May 4, 1942

Dear Mr. Galatti:

My trip through the United States of America enabled me to have the pleasure of seeing you and of thanking you for the splendid support that you, with the aid of members of the American Field Service, rendered us.

The twenty-three ambulances that you donated so rapidly to our Medical Corps are all being used by our forces in the field or held as reserves in the Levantine countries (Syria and Lebanon).

These ambulances are subjected to very important and very gruelling work. Also the possibility of their being destroyed by bombardment is to be taken into consideration.

It is therefore a wise idea to begin thinking of organizing replacement reserves, in order that the evacuation and transportation of our wounded shall always be assured, whatever happens. I am making this request of you in all simplicity, encouraged by the generosity with which you have been helping us.

Please convey my thanks to all your collaborators, and believe me, Mr. Galatti,

Gratefully yours,

A. SICÉ

The American Field Service which is the only organization able to send ambulances with their volunteer American drivers overseas is meeting this request. It will as speedily as possible furnish the Free French Army with this additional section of ambulances they need to transport the wounded and sick of their steadily growing Army there. In anticipation of the expected drive by the Germans into Syria for oil in the near future it is imperative that all help possible be rendered the Free French. This battle must be won and the drive prevented in order to win the war.

Up to date the drivers have experienced every aspect of modern warfare for they have been torpedoed on the way over, and their ambulances have been bombed and machine-gunned by the Germans. As a result there have been several casualties and two drivers have been decorated for bravery with the Croix de Guerre by General de Gaulle.

Any inquiries from those interested in driving an ambulance or in giving other support will be welcomed, at the New England headquarters of the American Field Service at 8 Newbury Street, Boston.

S. PRESCOTT FAY

Framingham Center, Mass.

*This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.*

### Help Russia and We Help Ourselves

## Lisbon Can't Believe It

If it is difficult for some of us to credit reports that Lisbon will soon begin air-raid training and that the Government will issue gas masks to the people, consider the dismay of the Lisbonese who never has believed and still refuses to believe that Portugal is in the slightest danger. With Lisbon blacked out, few lights will remain in all of Europe.

Whether a traveler is flying down from France or sailing in at night from England, the sight of the lights of Lisbon is a thrill not soon forgotten. Few who have come from the belligerent nations of Europe to Lisbon, during the past two years, have failed to remark that the eggs, the lighted white-tiled streets of Lisbon, and the high, neon-lighted advertisements of such luxuries as silk stockings are things they will not soon forget.

Portugal produces some coal but not very much. Since the outbreak of the war, and especially since the fall of France, Portugal has been forced to rely on stocks of coal accumulated during the years of peace. By last winter, however, the Government was forced to reduce the number of railroad trains in service. The crack, streamlined trains to the north were scheduled to run only every other day, and the same was generally true regarding all other runs.

Most of the locomotives, by that time, were already burning wood, not coal, and the price of wood was steadily rising. The coal tenders, loaded with cords of wood, reminded one of the old locomotives in the Wild West movies.

* * *

The people of Lisbon, not unlike the citizens of some Florida and California cities, insist that their part of the world is blessed with eternal summer and always enjoys the presence of sunshine and flowers. Therefore, almost every building in the city is built of stone and plaster with large high-ceilinged rooms, as though there are really no seasons in Lisbon but spring and summer. However, the winters are cold, in a rainy, penetrating sort of way, and the dampness creeps through the stone walls of the buildings and stays there, keeping apartments at frigid temperatures.

After the protests of foreigners, some new apartment houses were built to be serviced with steam heat. Coal was plentiful for the furnaces for a while, but during last winter the radiators in most of these buildings were cold. There was little coal for this purpose and the price of wood was too high. So most of the foreigners in the city crept back into the heavy woolen jackets which are an institution in Lisbon.

During all of 1941, there was at least one oil-tanker — usually a Dutch Shell ship — anchored in the harbor discharging cargo. The tiny automobiles of the city, therefore, were able to run wild about the streets, their drivers raising a racket wherever they might be. When a passenger gets into a Portuguese taxicab, the driver steps on the gas and puts his hand on the horn simultaneously, and keeps both his hand and his foot in the same respective positions until the car miraculously arrives at its destination.

By February tankers ceased to arrive and there were very few cars in the city. A letter received in New York from Lisbon, dated May 12, advises that there are practically no more automobiles to be seen in Lisbon.

* * *

However, there is also a lack of oil for heating, and most of the people in Lisbon depend upon small oil stoves for heating their homes. Many of the homes, too, use kerosene for lighting. It is difficult at the present time to obtain either kerosene or fuel oil in Lisbon, and long lines form in front of stores selling these products long before they are open in the morning. The Army has first call on whatever available supplies there might be and there is very, very little left for private consumption.

Therefore, due to the lack of coal and oil it has become necessary to economize on the use of electricity, and during the middle of March people were asked to cut home lighting 50 per cent. Most of the street lights have been put out, too.

Up until June there was never any fear expressed in Portugal that Lisbon or any of the other cities in the country might be bombed and that, therefore, practice blackouts should be tried. The Portuguese Legion, which is a green-shirt organization to which every boy and young man must belong in Portugal, will have charge of these drills.

It may be very difficult to train the Portuguese people to obey any blackout rules which might be posted. They are a very excitable people and rarely follow instructions. They always want to see what is going on and no doubt they will be under foot during the practice alarms. For a long time, until the novelty has worn off, they will run through the streets shouting and singing in defiance of all air-raid precaution measures.

The man on the street in Lisbon does not believe Portugal is in any danger. His attitude can be summed up in the remark of a Portuguese friend who asked why I was returning to America after the entry of the United States into the war. "But why go to a country that is at war," he said, "when it is so peaceful in Portugal?" LOUIS SHEPARD

## Mirror of World Opinion

### Bobbie Pins Into Bombs

Anyone who goes on a buying spree is sabotaging the war, Secretary Morgenthau said recently. Figures released by the War Production Board show why. Practically every article of ordinary household use or of everyday wear competes with the war effort for vital materials.

The rubber that went into one month's supply of baby pants last year will make 2,800 rubber life rafts of the kind that Navy fliers lived on for thirty-four days in the mid-Pacific. The steel used last year for bobbie pins will make 16,000 one-ton aerial bombs. The cork in beer and pop bottles will make 4,000,000 life preservers. One lady's handbag is the equivalent of a pair of aviator's gloves. The steel in one set of golf clubs will make thirty hand grenades. The aluminum from 7,700 ordinary pots and pans will make a pursuit plane. A gallon of gasoline saved by giving up the Sunday drive will put a bomber one mile closer to the enemy target. The list goes on and on.

Up to now we have actually had to sacrifice very little because we have been living on accumulated stocks, but from now on the job is to turn bobbie pins into bombs, baby pants into life rafts and pots and pans into planes. —*New York Times.*

## The Wide Horizon

### Communal Living in Britain

By Barbara Ellis Browne

LONDON

Millions of people in Britain today are living fully communalized lives. In camps, in training schools, in workers' hostels, they find their rooms to be identical little cubicles, the grooves of their lives cast entirely (except for leaves) in the functional camouflaged buildings, which, grouped together, often in lovely countryside, form their whole universe until after the war. Every hour of their time is scheduled and regular. Their meals are cooked and served to them, their rooms are often—in the case of hostels at least—swept and their beds made; entertainment, theatrical and cinema, is provided in the assembly halls.

From them all, responsibility for decisions is lifted, for the present. They are on absolutely equal footing. They have but to go merrily on, little cogs that they are, and all will be well with the whole vast national machine that is laboring for victory.

And after Victory, what? That is what many people are wondering.

This experiment, on an immense scale, in communal living has been thrust upon the people. They have not only accepted it, they have embraced it, not for its own sake, but for victory. From all that one can gather, the individual British men and women remain strongly individualistic and are fully conscious of putting up with an interim of communization in order that they may be free of it after victory. That is what they are fighting for. That is what they are sublimating their lives for through these years of war, when all thought of leading a normal life has to be put aside.

* * *

I have talked to them, on airfields, in camps, in offices, in town halls, wardens' posts, in blitzed areas, in seaports, in military hospitals, in shops, in their own homes, in schools and in places to which they've been evacuated and I have found in them a willingness to bear communization as a means but a clear and definite rejection of it as an end. They still want their own hearth and home and their own self-chosen way of life.

The people of Britain on the whole—there are, of course, exceptions—give the impression of understanding democratic government to be an evolutionary process, rather than a revolutionary one and they have preferred it that way ever since the famous Magna Charta year of 1215 and through all the years they have been developing free institutions and representative government. Through the centuries Britain has evolved "a system which reconciled three things that other nations have often found incompatible—executive efficiency, popular control, and personal freedom" (G. M. Trevelyan in "History of England"). Many millions of people in Britain are now experiencing for themselves the fact that complete socialization or communization while retaining the first two must inevitably forfeit the all-important third—personal freedom.

But what if, in the peace, a tight economic, nation-wide scheme is found as necessary to keep the country afloat as it is in war? What then? Will the people submit to not only robot work but robot lives? Naturally there are extremists who urge them to it, confusing, not altogether innocently, equality of opportunity with communization, willing indeed, to topple their world over the edge of democracy, over the edge of personal freedom. Democracy and complete communization or socialization are antagonists on this third point of personal freedom much as they may work together for "executive efficiency and popular control."

* * *

Democracy is gearing itself to totalitarian tempo to wage war in this trial for its life. That should give us hope that it will also be able to solve the economic problem which will carry over into the peace. The tendency to plunge into the current, "the revolution," if yielded to, would only carry us over the falls back to slavery—a new kind, it is true, but old as Nineveh. But if we understand democracy thoroughly enough, and if both electorate and leaders apply this understanding intelligently enough, we will be able to canalize the current and turn it into a well-planned system of irrigation by which our world may become as a watered garden.

In Britain the millions of people who are voluntarily submitting to communized lives are finding in that experience that the third point—personal liberty—is vital, and is the supreme ingredient for which they are fighting.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